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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Morocco Situation Eases

Strike Situation Displeases

World's Situation Squeezes

¶ **The world continues** its involuntary respiratory exercises: Long-held breaths while diplomatic entanglements seem to bring a European war to the point of combustion; sudden exhalations of relief, as the danger is averted. Today it's the sigh of relief.

¶ **Tender and touchy** though it was, the Spanish Morocco situation, which looked so much like a match in the European straw heap, is extracted from the combustive state. From Berlin comes word that conversations between Chancellor Hitler and French Envoy François-Poncet not only have relieved the Moroccan trouble but may lead toward a "full and lasting settlement" of differences. It is asserted in Germany that the Führer and the French ambassador exchanged mutual assurances that no infringement of Spanish rights, either at home or across the Mediterranean, was intended by either government.

¶ **Paris finds** further reassurance in the announcement that the insurgent Spanish administration of Spanish Morocco authorizes French investigation of the report of infiltration of German troops. There are, indeed, some predictions that the forthcoming visit to Paris of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi minister of economics, may open the way for, first, an economic, then a political, understanding between the two nations. Then the world would resume its normal breathing.

¶ **America finds** its respiration increasing as it learns that the array of force and desire for dominance on both sides of the General Motors strike has taken its normal course and resulted in bloodshed. An appeal to the sense of fairness of the people would have accomplished what bullets and brickbats cannot—an amicable settlement with the retention of good will. The strikers now occupy property to which they have no legal or moral right; the corporation likewise occupies a position which, at least, is questionable. Neither has all the right. Both could gain by conciliation, compromise. But both would have to bend. Both are losing good will because of their unwillingness to bend.

¶ **Both pay high.** For the public knows that, in the final analysis, it will be asked to foot the bills. It probably would not object to paying higher prices for lifting the general living standards of workers. It objects to paying higher prices because workers and employers sit.

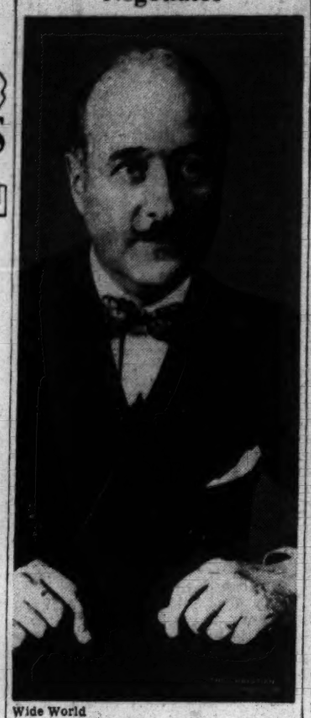
¶ **While Governor Murphy** of Michigan marshals national guardsmen at Flint to prevent further rioting, the toll of willing and enforced "sitters" in the automotive strike mounts to something like 112,000. High figures go with high pressure whether one counts in strike demands or speed-up methods.

¶ **The Brookings Institution** takes cognizance of mankind's essential brotherhood by pointing out the increasing interdependence of men and nations. Its latest report emphasizes the policy of unrestricted production with accompanying means of consumption, but its wider implications reach beyond the economic features and lead contemplation toward new frontiers. For, says the report, "The lesson of the world depression is that all groups in society are indissolubly linked in a common enterprise. No class, no nation and almost no individual could escape the devastating economic effects of the collapse of the economic system which began in 1929." It would seem, therefore, that the question left us by the depression is not: How much did we lose? But, rather: How much did we learn?

¶ **Outlining the requirements** for a program of recovery (printed in Monday's Monitor) the Brookings researchers admit that the way we will go, toward progress or reversal, depends largely upon public and private policies now in the making. They see in the economic situation today a condition of delicate adjustment and precarious balance. Crossing an economic Niagara on a tight rope, it is well to recall that skilled performers never look down. Usually they look forward and up.

¶ **Human inventiveness** has brought about a shrinkage in earth-time and earth-space. It has produced the means for transforming this sphere into a friendly, familiar neighborhood—or for turning it into a shambles. The use or the abuse of many of our facilities for creating abundance or for hastening lack, for friendly intercourse or for armed aggression, places before this era a profound choice. It is this choice which will actuate the policies of the future. As an index to the possible decision, here's something to ponder: Am I thinking for the world, or with the mob? For universal abundance, or for selfish gain? For all society, or for my own circle? For men, or for me?

Negotiator



Wide World

André François-Poncet

French Ambassador to Berlin, Reported Returning to Paris With New Proposals for Closer Collaboration

Yugoslavia Seeks Croatian Support; Frees Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 12—Indications that the Yugoslav Government is preparing to take decisive steps toward a peaceful solution of the Croatian question are seen in a wide-reaching amnesty of political prisoners just announced with a view to restoring an atmosphere of conciliation and confidence.

Many political offenders of various parties and racial groups were liberated and this is interpreted in many circles as proof of the Belgrade Government's good will toward Croatia.

It is stated that Prime Minister Milan Stoyadinovitch is soon to meet Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian leader, in order to discuss with him a reorganization of the Yugoslav State on a basis of sweeping concessions which will satisfy the most vital Croatian demands.

While such views even though coming from excellent sources may be too optimistic, it is generally agreed that Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch's success in establishing good relations with the former enemy states, Bulgaria, Italy and Hungary, is an excellent augury for similar success within his own country.

It is certain that Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes, as well as the Government and Prince Paul, Chief Regent, are all anxious for an understanding.

Croatians demand full rights under Yugoslav Constitution: Page 3.

Scottish Tartans Come Into Vogue In Honor of Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Scottish fabrics, checks and homespuns, in honor of Scottish Queen Elizabeth, are to be conspicuous in the textiles section of the British Industries Fair at the White City here in February.

A big demand for tartans, both at home and abroad, is expected, according to the authorities of the textile industry. Complete Highland outfits are being ordered by women in Britain, and there is a growing demand for tartans from Canada and the United States. There is to be a special coronation range of tartan scarfs.

Coronation hues are unchanged, and Yorkshire firms are to show worsted cloths in bright coronation colors—reds, blue, and greens. Scottish manufacturers will make a special display of costume tweeds and overcoats in bold patterns and bright colors, notably blues, greens, grays and fawns.

Men's styles, it is said, will be considerably influenced by the coronation. An advance survey of cloths to be shown at the British Industries Fair indicates that there will be fewer strong patterns but a more daring use of color in Yorkshire and Scottish ranges.

Coronation blue is being used and one range of worsted suitings has a pin stripe on a Royal blue ground.

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Franco-Reich Moves Hint At New Entente

End of Moroccan Issue Brings Plans for Collaboration

New Talks Loom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 12—Assurances exchanged at Berlin between Reichsführer Hitler and France's Ambassador André François-Poncet on the territorial integrity of Spain and of Spanish Morocco, coming after the reassuring reply to France's protest received from the Spanish High Commissioner, is considered in French governmental circles today as having settled the question of the alleged German infiltration in the North African zone at least for the present.

Genuine Optimism

In diplomatic quarters this sudden amelioration of the situation is attributed in part to France's firmness and evident determination to resist further German moves in Morocco and also to the fact that the Government is still watching developments there very closely.

Nevertheless the optimism aroused here by yesterday's spontaneous German promise to respect the Spanish status quo is genuine and the conviction prevails that this détente will facilitate the proposed general accord on the "volunteer" issue. It has already rendered easier the French Government's task of pushing through parliament a law banning volunteers going to Spain. This bill is now expected to be passed with little opposition at the end of this week.

Schacht to Return

Simultaneously with the arrival here today of M. François-Poncet, it is announced that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht will visit Paris some time this month to resume his conversations with French leaders concerning economic aid for Germany.

Since the French Government subordinates any such aid to the observance by the Reich of the non-intervention accord and to acceptance of an agreement for the limitation of armaments, there is reason to believe that M. François-Poncet has already discussed these essential preliminaries with the German Government and that he has come to Paris to carry these discussions a stage further.

The French Ambassador plans to return to Berlin next week.

New "Gentlemen's Agreement"

Thus, although the greatest discretion is being observed officially, there is a marked improvement in the diplomatic atmosphere, the general impression being that this détente is being actively utilized in preliminary negotiations for some form of Franco-German "gentleman's agreement" destined to clear the way later on for a more precise economic accord and disarmament pact.

Franco-Reich Pledges End Tension: Page 3.

Army of Nanking Drawn Up Against Rebels of Shensi

NANKING, Jan. 12 (AP)—The full force of the Central Government's well-trained army was ranged against still rebellious Shensi Province today as an aftermath of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's mutiny.

A Domei (Japanese) News Agency dispatch at Shanghai reported a battle between the Nanking army and the communist-inspired Shensi army 50 miles northeast of Sianfu, the provincial capital.

(The report said that the Shensi army had been forced to retreat.)

The main body of Communist troops, authoritative sources said, were 50 miles north of Sianfu and have not yet contacted the troops within the city.

The troops of the Central Government, principally east of Sianfu, were reported restive under their long wait for action. They have been under arms since they were dispatched as a punitive expedition to force the release of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, captured in Marshal Chang's abortive coup Dec. 12.

A letter just received by the British Embassy reported that the situation at Sianfu was quiet but tense and urged the evacuation of women and children.

County in England Grows Too Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Middlesex county is growing too rapidly. In the County Medical Officer's report, recently issued here, it is shown that the population of the county increased in 1935 by 56,600 to more than 1,866,000.

The county population is still increasing at the rate of 1000 a week.

Referring to the great housing development beside the roads and railway lines that lead to London, the report states that the question of providing and maintaining social services which will expand at a rate commensurate with the growth of the population is providing Middlesex local authorities with problems of the utmost complexity.

Strangers Return $851 of $991 Lost

By the Associated Press

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 12

Matthew Plese, who last week lost $991 through a hole in his trousers pocket, retained his faith in the innate goodness of mankind yesterday, though $140 had not been returned.

Last week total strangers picked up $851 about the city streets and gave it to him.

"I know that if anyone found the other $140 he would return it to me," Mr. Plese said. "I guess the wind blew it into the river, or down a sewer—or maybe a dog got it. Anyhow, I'm glad so many good people helped me out."

Soviets to Spend Fourth of Income On New Armament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 12—Soviet living standards will be adversely affected by the division of a quarter of the national income to unproductive armaments, as announced by Gregory Grinko, Commissar for Finance, yesterday, in setting up the total 1937 budget estimate of 97,700,000,000 rubles (approximately $19,000,000,000).

With armaments absorbing a disproportionate share not only of the national income but also of men and materials, authorities claim such expenditure inevitable under existing international conditions.

Commissar Grinko announced military estimates of 2,102,000,000 of the total budget estimates of 97,700,000,000 rubles. In 1936 the military expenditures were 14,900,000,000 of the total budget of 78,700,000,000.

The Soviet budget, unlike those of other countries, approximately represents the entire national economy which the state directly controls. The proportion of military expenditures in the Soviet Union, therefore, is properly comparable not with the budgets of other countries but with their national incomes.

$4,000,000,000 Fund For Defense Launched By Moscow Communists

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia answered talk of war with a $4,000,000,000 war chest.

In the presence of Joseph Stalin and others high in the councils of bolshevism, Finance Commissar Gregory Grinko announced the Central Executive Committee contemplated defense expenditures of 20,102,000,000 rubles. His statement was received with loud applause.

That vast total, amounting to $4,020,400,000 at the official rate of five rubles to the dollar, is 35.7 per cent greater than last year's expenditures.

Diplomats calculated that the 1937 war estimates amounted to 587 rubles ($117) for each Russian family of five persons.

The appropriations for education were put at 18,500,000,000 rubles ($3,700,000,000) compared with 14,000,000,000 rubles ($2,800,000,000 last year.

Health expenditures will be 7,500,000,000 rubles ($1,500,000,000) instead of 5,300,000,000 rubles ($1,060,000,000) in 1936. A total of 32,500,000,000 rubles ($7,500,000,000) is to be spent for capital construction in 1937, while industrial production is expected to be stepped up 20 per cent and trade turnover 23.6 per cent.

Troops Ready To Halt Clash In Auto Strike

Michigan Governor Acts Following Disorder in Flint Plant

Lewis Holds Parley

On order of Gov. Frank Murphy, Michigan national guardsmen and state police were mobilized and held in readiness to prevent further disorders at Fisher Body Plant No. 2 at Flint. At least 13 persons had been reported wounded by gunfire and others injured in a series of clashes with police.

A large crowd seized the main entrance, the Associated Press reports, after company guards removed the ladder by which sit-down strikers on an upper floor were being fed. In an effort to dislodge the crowd, police used gas grenades, revolvers and riot guns.

Plants to Close

Four more General Motors plants plan to close today. Their 18,100 workers will bring the total of idle to 112,000. The new sit-down strikes failed to get under way in Pontiac and Yellow Coach plants; at the former, the non-union workers forcibly expelled the sitters-down.

At Washington, D. C., John L. Lewis was holding a strategy conference with strike leaders.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was present at meeting.

Opposed by A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor sees the General Motors strike as "rank and file" movements, in which workers walk out or sit down on their own initiative. To the A. F. of L. this strategy sponsored by the C. I. O. appears to represent anarchy and irresponsibility; to the striking groups, on the other hand, it provides the workers with a means of starting strike action despite conservative union leaders. The rank and file, strike leaders insist, is rapidly extending its organization to exert unified control and keep order.

Communists claim to share in the sit-down strikes; a United Automobile Worker official says the union welcomes Communists or anyone else who co-operates with its strike drive.

Governor Murphy insists "the public authority in Michigan is stronger than either of the parties to the present controversy. Neither of them by recourse to force and violence will be permitted to add public terror to the existing economic demoralization."

Investigator on Scene

An investigator of the special La Follette Senate committee was identified at Flint, picking up pieces of gas grenades and bullets from police guns at the scene of the rioting. A union leader said the police had fired "before anything was said."

Meanwhile, approximately 1000 striking automobile workers left Toledo, Ohio, in automobiles bound for Flint, to reinforce the strike-supporting crowd which was fired upon last night. Police stopped several carloads, took the names of the occupants, and permitted them to procede.

A. F. of L. sees communism in auto strike while sit-down leaders term move "liberalism"; troops mobilized in Michigan: Page 2.

Reorganization of Government Urged on Congress by President; Creates Two New Cabinet Posts

© Harris & Ewing

Louis Brownlow
Chairman of President's Committee on Public Administration

Harry Flood Byrd
Democratic Senator From Virginia, Earnest Advocate of Changes

Here the Scheme Originated

Puts Federal Personnel Entirely Under New Merit System

Message Outlines Sweeping Changes

Based on Brownlow Report It Merges 100 Bureaus in 12 Departments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — A complete overhauling and modernizing of the executive branch of the Federal Government on a scale surpassing that of anything ever previously reaching Capitol Hill from the White House, was today recommended by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress.

One breath-taking proposal followed another: Federal personnel, almost from top to bottom, will go under civil service if the plan is adopted; the merit system will be revitalized; White House management will be enlarged with six new executive assistants; 100 existing federal departments, commissions, bureaus and agencies will be gathered into 12 departments; two new cabinet posts will be created—a department of social welfare and a department of public works; the Department of the Interior will be rechristened the "Conservation Department"; national planning will be formally recognized with a permanent national resources board; a new audit system will replace the present comptroller general's task.

Centralization Tendency Noted

From top to bottom the channels of presidential authority to the proposed 12 big departments will be cleared of all obstructions, and direct responsibility to the White House will everywhere be emphasized. Existing quasi-independent agencies like the Interstate Commerce Commission will be brought under direct executive control through the medium of a department and even the comptroller general's office will be wiped clean of independent authority save in the sole function of providing an audit for Congress.

Three new managerial "arms" are given to the White House, in the shape of direct authority over the personnel management of 800,000 federal employees, fiscal management, and planning management. Outside of these agencies every other commission, board or bureau will be grouped under one of the 12 cabinet-rank departments. How these agencies will be grouped is left as a matter for the President to decide later when congressional authority is forthcoming.

Power First, Changes Second

The President's sweeping recommendations differ from nearly all forecasts in two essential particulars, the comprehensiveness of the matters included, and the proposed technique for getting the bold reform through Congress.

As to the first, the whole subject of setting up a merit system comparable to European models is included, while other parts of the program go much further than the mere regrouping of the welter of existing federal agencies into orderly departmental brackets.

As to the second, Mr. Roosevelt asks for a general, rather than detailed, grant or authority, and the specific blueprints of reorganization will not be worked out till after Congress has handed over the discretionary power to put changes into effect. By this method, it is apparent, the President hopes to overcome the great obstacle that has blocked every previous drive for reform which preceded the present.

The President Explains

As though to emphasize the importance of the program, Mr. Roosevelt officiated at a specially summoned "seminar" press conference at which he explained the recommendations in simple language, and to which he had summoned his entire cabinet.

Seated in a big semi-circle behind him, together with two Roosevelt sons, James Roosevelt and young Franklin, as well as the White House secretaries and members of the President's committee on Administrative Management, the cabinet faced two or 300 newspapermen, also seated in the hour and a half seminar.

At the President's right was Louis Brownlow, of Chicago, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, chairman of his committee.

Mr. Roosevelt's message follows closely the recommendations of the Brownlow Committee, which included, besides the chairman, Luther Gulick of New York, director of the Institute of Public Administration and Charles E. Merriam, Chicago, director of research of the Brownlow Committee and Joseph P. Harris, staff member of the social science research council.

In recommending that the whole federal personnel be brought into

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Text of President's reorganization: Page 4.

President Moves to End Chaos of Establishment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Describing the general program presented by the Brownlow Committee as "adequate, reasonable and practical," President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress today, urged prompt legislative enactment to end the "chaos of establishments," and to restore effective constitutional supervision to the Chief Executive.

For 20 years it has been "common knowledge," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "that the President cannot adequately handle his responsibilities, that he is overworked, that it is humanly impossible, under the system which we have, for him to carry out his constitutional duty as Chief Executive."

A Great Document

The report is "a great document of permanent importance," said the President.

"I realize that it will be said that I am recommending the increase of the powers of the Presidency," Mr. Roosevelt said at another point. He declared flatly, "This is not true."

What is actually proposed, he insisted, is to restore "tools of management, and authority to distribute the work so that the President can effectively discharge these powers which the Constitution now places upon him."

Anticipates Criticisms

Most striking feature of the President's message was the anticipatory retort to Congressmen who may insist that the program strengthens the Executive's power. When the Constitution was written, Mr. Roosevelt insists, the founding fathers established "a single strong chief executive office in which was vested the entire executive power of the National Government, even as the legislative power was placed in Congress and the judicial power in the Supreme Court."

The Constitution intended such executive power to exist, he declares, and Congress will be "going back to the Constitution" by enacting the Brownlow report.

As to the task of reallocating the 100-odd existing agencies into 12 departments, Mr. Roosevelt declares that job is "essentially executive in its nature," and quotes Theodore Roosevelt to support him. Congress should set up standards to guide the reorganization, he feels, but the distribution he reserves for his own hands.

Senators Pick Flaws

First congressional comment on the proposals showed a sharp fight ahead.

"In general it does not appear at first glance that federal agencies and bureaus of the emergency type would be eliminated," Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, said. "It appears that the tendency would be to perpetuate many of these bureaus which should be eliminated.

"I would be inclined to oppose creation of two new cabinet posts and probably would not facor elimination of the comptroller general's office. I would be opposed to the civil service proposal."

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont: "There seems to be too great a tendency toward centralization of government. I believe creation of a department of public welfare might be necessary but would want to study the question of a public works department."

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas: "I would be inclined to favor the two new cabinet posts but not the elimination of the comptroller general. The whole matter is one on which we should move very slowly."

Strong Executive Leadership Held Need of the Hour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Strong executive leadership is the need of the hour in the American democracy, in the belief of the Brownlow Committee. Seeking to counter criticism that its federal reorganization proposals place too great authority in the hands of the Chief Executive, its 47-page report concludes as follows:

The really imminent danger now is that our democracy and perhaps others may be lead by false of mistaken guides to place their trust in weak and faltering inaction, which in the bitter end runs to futility and defeat. . . .

To falter at this point is fatal. A weak administration can neither advance or retreat successfully—it can merely muddle. Those who waver at the sight of needed power are false friends of modern democracy. Strong executive leadership is essential to democratic government today. Our choice is not between power and no power, but between responsible but capable popular government and irresponsible autocracy.

The forward march of American doomocracy at this point of our history depends more upon effective management than upon any other single factor.

Mediterranean: Anglo-Italian Accord

Duce Wants to Keep Friends With Reich and Britain

New Epoch Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 12—In the very moment of its inception the "gentleman's agreement" between Great Britain and Italy has come against an awkward snag in Italy's sudden resumption of large-scale intervention in Spain. Britain undoubtedly feels that she has been tricked and nothing short of a hasty reversal of the present Italian policy will save the agreement from going into the discard before it has started to function.

The fact is that Italy does not want to throw over its recent deal with Germany until she is certain what advantages she is going to gain from the resumption of her traditional co-operation with Britain.

What Duce Wants

What would evidently please Premier Mussolini best would be if he could both hunt with the hounds and run with the hare. In the present relations of Britain and Germany, however, this involves a tight-rope display of which even the Duce's agile diplomacy is incapable. While British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden certainly does not want the Duce to break with Berlin, he definitely expects Italy's loyal support for the non-intervention policy in Spain, whatever may be the German attitude.

It has already been made clear to the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, that he has got to choose between Berlin and London in this matter and that if he chooses Berlin then it is good-by to the gentleman's agreement. Little doubt is felt in Whitehall that Italy will soon realize where her true interests lie.

Tri-Power Collaboration

When and if Italy comes into line on Spain a definite step will have been taken towards re-establishing the collaboration between Italy, Britain and France which existed immediately before the Ethiopian crisis and which at that time seemed likely to lead to an agreed settlement with Germany.

The basis of the Anglo-Italian agreement of January 2 is a mutual assurance between Italy and Britain that neither has any designs on the existing territorial status quo in the Mediterranean. Nothing at all is said about any other Italo-British problems but this does not mean that they have not been discussed. Indeed it may be taken for granted that provided the initial difficulty over the dispatch of "volunteers" is overcome, Italy will before long suddenly recall that she, like Japan, never

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Göring's 'Vacation' Takes Him to Rome

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 12

Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, the Reich's highest official next to Chancellor Hitler, leaves for Rome today on what diplomatic circles believe is an "important mission" in connection with the Spanish crisis.

An official announcement by the German News Bureau described the Vice-Chancellor's prospective trip to the Fascist capital as a "vacation."

Diplomatic sources, however, pointed out that General Göring had been on a vacation in East Prussia and expressed surprise that he would plan a second "vacation" during the prevailing European crisis.

Return to Tri-Party Front Seen as Italy's Plan

Back to Geneva?

signed the London Naval Treaty of March, 1936, although her delegates took part with those of Britain, the United States, France and Japan, in drafting it. No doubt she will then hasten to repair this incomprehensible omission. A similar discovery concerning the new Straits Convention between Turkey and a number of other countries signed at Montreux last July is also anticipated.

Reassurance

Meanwhile the mere face value of the new "gentleman's agreement" tended to set at rest Britain's fears about Italian aims in Spain—and Egypt—while reassuring Greece and Turkey as to the safety of their possessions in the Aegean and in Asia Minor. Yugoslavia is also beneficially affected since Italy's declaration means that Albanian independence is not threatened.

Not less important are the by-products of the Italo-British rapprochement which tends to bring the Italian comet out of the orbit of the German Mars towards the more peaceful influence of France and Britain. For the past few months the diplomacy of the two latter countries has literally been revolving in unison. Together and in the same terms, they decided on December 21, to transform their legations at Addis Ababa into consulates general. A day or two later they jointly invited Germany, Italy, Russia and Portugal to collaborate with them in preventing volunteers from reaching Spain. Subsequently they have pressed jointly for other

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A.F. of L. Charges Communists Foster 'Rank and File' Strikes; Liberalism Defended by Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 12—The "rank and file" movement in organized labor, through which the automobile strike in General Motors Corporation plants developed, would mean the break-up of trade unionism if extended generally through the labor world. That is the appraisal of the big new issue by leading thinkers of the American Federation of Labor.

In objection, officers of the United Automobile Workers of America declare that the rank and file membership movement is needed to reinvigorate labor, to free it from over-conservatism and to give it the chance to advance with new methods.

Called By Rank and File

Nearly all of the sit-down strikes in General Motors were called by the rank and file. The great maritime strike is essentially a rank-and-file project.

Th term means simply that a group of workmen on the job call a strike without the approval of the officers of their union.

This plan of unofficial action makes one of the most vibrant questions in the labor movement. It has become a principal point of clash between radicals and conservatives. It is a major sign of a struggle for the control of labor that has many angles.

There are two kinds of rank and file moves—insurgency against union officials and spontaneous strikes, with which the officials may be in partial or complete accord.

The seamen's and longshoremen's strikes come in the insurrectionary class, where officers and official policy are ignored by a portion of the membership making its own laws. The sit-down strikes in General Motors followed the second type of unofficially and in some cases impetuously carrying out the ideas of the union leaders.

The auto sit-downs have now been endorsed and authorized by the union.

Federation Viewpoint

The reason A. F. of L. strategists feel the rank and file idea is dangerous to the existence of the trade union movement is that, as they say, no organization can get along without a form of government, and when any set of members disregards union government and starts out to do things by itself, that ends order.

The retort of auto union spokesmen is that the rank and file uprising is required wherever the wishes of the actual workers, that is, of the rank and file, are stifled by an officialdom that has grown too comfortable and lost touch with the men represented.

Rank-and-File Summary

The case for the rank-and-file movement is summarized by auto and rubber union workers as follows:

1. It gives the membership a proper opportunity to express itself.
2. Sidetracks reactionary and ultra-conservative labor leaders.
3. Is responsive to the discipline of officers who are in tune with and have the confidence of the rank and file.
4. Uses progressive and modern tactics, like the sit-down strike.
5. Builds trade union membership and wins results for workers.

Making an utterly opposite analysis, A. F. of L. authorities appraise the rank and file trend as follows:

1. Irresponsible.
2. Chaotic.
3. Disregarding union agreements with employers, a vital phase of collective bargaining.
4. Merely a fight for leadership.
5. Giving an opening to Communists among the rank and filers to incite strikes in pursuit of their revolutionary program.

The chance supplied the Communists to work for their own purpose within the labor movement is one of the most significant potentialities of the rank and file system, in the judgment of A. F. of L. union officers who have had tussels with communism in their own union.

Tendency Defined

Also, they declare, there is no such thing as a rank and file thought general among union membership and distinct from that of the thought of national union officers.

In behalf of the rank and file idea some observe that in a young union, like that of the rubber workers or the automobile workers, a tendency is noticeable to swing away from the plan and control it, as the union becomes more powerful and more stable.

From this standpoint, the rank and file strike is applauded by friends as the potent instrument of a budding union, which it can afford to lay aside when it has helped to establish the union and achieve its demands.

For instance, a rubber union organizer of Akron, Ohio, says, "We in rubber are trying to do away with sit-downs and to prevail on the workers, now that we are strong enough in the big shops, to work through the regular channels of the union.

"The rubber sit-downs were spontaneous and called by the rank and file. The men decided to take things into their own hands. When we were a federal labor union under the supervision of the A. F. of L., we didn't get anywhere. The A. F. of L. wouldn't let us take any action on our grievances but referred us to the National Labor Relations Board. Once we attained a membership of 7600 but without doing anything this dwindled away.

"The sit-downs were an inspiration to the workers. In my opinion they really built the rubber union."

President Dalrymple of the rubber workers' union is not so enthusiastic. The union's last convention after long discussion voted against unauthorized sit-downs by reaffirming its constitution, which requires strike approval by the national officers.

Debate on this labor problem may be continued by a further consideration of important features:

Discipline

A. F. of L. critics: "The rank and file movement lets people do as they please. No one knows what will happen the next day. You must have order."

Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president of the automobile workers' union: "once a union has a leadership as we have in the auto union, in which the members have confidence, unauthorized strikes are a rare thing."

Critics: "Democratic policy in an organization calls for its members to come in to its conventions and try to win the organization to their point of view. It is not a fact that trade union officials have generally grown apart from their members."

Mr. Mortimer: "The rank and file movement arose of the necessity for some sort of a new deal in the labor movement. Its very name expresses its significance. It is designed to keep the labor movement at all times in close touch with and in control of the rank and file of its members.

Leaders Out of Touch

"We found from experience with the old method of handling grievances that the leadership was too far removed from the membership and took on the middle class or upper middle class ideology rather than that of the working class.

"Once you put a labor leader in power with a large income—in other words, if you give him the income of a banker he naturally lives in the style of the banker. The rank and file movement is merely a movement to remedy that particular sort of thing.

"It is a movement we hope will succeed in keeping the leadership in touch with the fellow down below, who is really the bone and sinew of the organization.

"For instance under the Federal Labor Union, formed in the spring of 1933 under the influence of NRA, we were chartered by the A. F. of L. and the membership of these federal unions was not permitted to strike without the sanction of the A. F. of L.'s executive council.

"The executive council was so far removed from the real problem that under no circumstances would it sanction a strike. The men, therefore, felt frustrated and believed the executive council was interested chiefly in protecting the manufacturers against labor disputes."

"Are the Communists interested in the General Motors sit-downs? the writer asked a Communist spokesman here.

"I should think we were," he replied. "We are strong for them. Communists have been openly active in the sit-downs. We have many members in Flint, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio.

"The rank and file movement gives us a greater chance than under the leadership of top officials of a union. Our policy is to encourage sit-downs.

"It takes only a small number of men to start a sit-down, and in strategic spots in a plant they can be enormously effective. After a sit-down closes a plant, the men flock easily into the union."

A. F. of L. critics: "The rank-and-file movement is fostered by Communist agitators. Several years ago Communists changed their tactics, disbanded their unions and went into the A. F. of L. wherever they could by joining its unions. Their instructions are to say nothing, as formerly, against A. F. of L. leaders.

"It is extremely probable they are working in any trade union that takes any move toward a strike.

"Just now they are whipping up the rank and file of automobile workers for their strike. There is no escaping this fact.

"Their methods are very insidious. Union men used to them often can hardly tell their workings."

Mortimer's Reply

Mr. Mortimer: "All we ask of Democrats or Communists is loyalty to the movement. We judge these people by what they do, not by what is said of them by people normally known as red-baiters. We feel if a man wants to be a Communist, that's his business. After all, I don't see what other attitude can be taken on the matter. There has never been discovered a formula for suppressing thought.

"Our constitution simply states that there shall be no discrimination against any worker on account of race, color, creed or party affiliation."

Critics: "Since any group that informally decides to call a strike can do so, according to the rank and file idea, it may be a minority that so acts. The majority of the union is then thrown out on the street without having had anything to say about it."

Mr. Mortimer: "The rank and file movement in my experience is simply giving the rank and file the decision. We must differentiate between a rank and file movement and anarchy.

"The right to determine when and on what conditions a strike shall be settled—before a strike ends, these things will have to be approved by the rank and file."

Union Favors Movement

Of the automobile workers' union Mr. Mortimer added:

"The union favors the rank and file movement. It was the rank and file movement that brought on this automobile strike situation, in fact, that brought the present international union of auto workers into existence.

"We urged the rank and file to oust the old leadership and demand an international charter from the A. F. of L. The movement gained such momentum they were compelled to accede to our demands. Last April at our convention in South Bend, Ind., the old leadership was voted out of office. Then the union passed into the hands of the membership."

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Britain Builds New Commercial Air Fleet

Large fast passenger and mail ships now building will be used on many lines of Imperial Airways—Canadian transcontinental system also to put new mail-passenger ships into commission and extend lines.

Aviation Comment

Fitting of the British Empire's airways with swifter pinions is to mark 1937's contributions to Britain's air communication system.

A great new fleet of 40 fast air liners, including the largest squadron of commercial flying boats ever built, is to be merged. Following preparations made this year, a radical step—carriage of all first-class empire mail by air at no extra cost—is to begin. Speeds are to be increased over all routes.

With the new and speedied equipment, Imperial Airways aims at a schedule of 2½ days to India and East Africa; 4½ days to Capetown and Singapore; six days to Australia, and Canada in a day and a night.

The first "all-mail-by-air" service is expected to be established along the African route in April of this year. It is not yet known when the scheme to fly all first-class mail will be in operation but it is expected the next mail to be air borne probably will be that to India. As soon as ground work is completed and night-flying mechanism installed throughout the route, the full mail service will be extended to Singapore and then to Australia.

Establishment of new land bases and night-flying equipment throughout the route will be the major work of 1937. Already considerable progress is shown in India along these lines. Lighting installations for regular night-flying have, it is learned, been completed at Allahabad, Gaya, Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon. Similar work is being completed at Cawnpore, and beacon lights are to be established at Etah, Moghal-Serai and Asanol.

New quarters are being provided, Imperial Airways states, for operating staffs so that night equipment can be operated at short notice. The Indian route is also to be more closely knit together with radio and meteorological services.

Airport equipment in India is being improved and new hangars have been erected at Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab. Recently an official of the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Government of India made an air tour of approximately 4000 miles to inspect progress and discuss the question of seaplane landing sites.

The neighboring County of Burma is also being brought up-to-date as regards air travel, and the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways is to establish a network of flying routes throughout that country. A new service has been started between Mandalay and Rangoon, and in the immediate future it is proposed to open a service to Tavoy.

* * *

The immense work involved in speeding up Imperial Airways services and carrying a far greater volume of mail and general traffic has been stressed by Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of the company.

"To work up to such fast timetable would not be simple if applied to our present system of operations," Sir Eric declared at the annual general meeting of Imperial Airways, Ltd., "but when this scale is magnified to the dimensions required for the new scheme, the problems become ever so much more difficult and the training of personnel, the accumulation of experience, the development of new technique and the reorganization necessary take time. There is no short cut in this process."

With regard to the establishment of air services to Canada there has been considerable confusion of thought in Britain. But the actual position, as explained to the Monitor by Imperial Airways, is that the Government has entrusted the company with the development of a transatlantic service. Long-range experimental flights with two 18-ton, 200 mile-an-hour flying boats are to be undertaken as soon as weather conditions are suitable. Radio aids to navigation are to be the subject of experiment. Actual trans-Atlantic flights will be undertaken only as soon as these experiments have been thoroughly successful and the necessary ground and radio organization completed.

It is considered possible that first trans-Atlantic flights by Imperial Airways ships will be undertaken in the late summer of this year.

A flying boat of the new Empire type is shortly to be placed in operation on the Bermuda-New York airway, to be flown in co-operation with Pan American Airways.

These new flying boats have surpassed expectations, officials declare. Their standard of comfort, with lofty ceilings and restful arm chairs, weighing only 18 pounds each, sleeping berths and a lounge, is the highest in any British plane. Each ship is fitted with four Bristol Pegasus supercharged nine-cylinder radial engines. A fleet of 28 is being built, several of which are already in the air.

The full speed trial of the first plane delivered registered 199½ m. p. h., and the other planes tested are said to be even faster.

The remainder of the new Empire fleet of 40 high-speed aircraft consists of 12 Ensign class planes, built by the Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Company, the first of which is to take the air early this year, probably in February. The Ensign class are similar in size and performance to the Empire boats.

The Mayo Composite Craft, in which many hopes of speedy and safe trans-Atlantic voyages are vested, has not yet taken the air. Its initial flight has been long delayed, but it is hoped to fly the dual machine in the spring of 1937.

Meanwhile the two ships which will make experimental long-distance flights are the Caledonia and the Cambria, both of which have been fitted with additional long-range fuel tanks in place on some pay-load accommodation. It is revealed in the chairman's speech to the annual meeting that Imperial Airways have been experimenting successfully, under the direction of Sir Alan Cobham, in methods of refueling in the air.

Should the Mayo plane prove less successful than is hoped—and it may well be found almost useless in rough weather, some experts here say, on account of the fact that the smaller plane must take the form of a seaplane with landing floats and not a more easily water-borne flying boat—the Empire boats might be refueled in midair, and thus be able to carry a useful pay load.

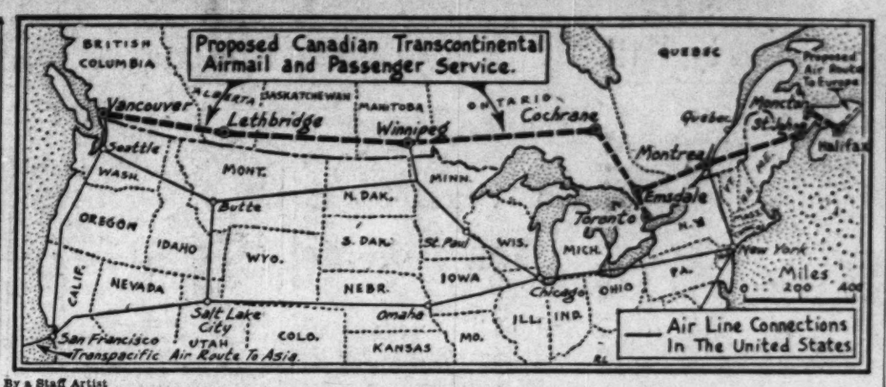
But one of the most curious sidelights on the Imperial Airways Empire speedup is that special provision is to be made for the many British air travelers "who do not wish to be whisked at high speed across continents," but prefer to travel slowly to their ultimate destination, taking advantage of air services to stop and see countries on the way.

Slow-coach services are to be inaugurated, as a result, to run along the same route as the speed flights.

The United States Navy Air service has complimented the progress made by an American commercial transport company by asking for the services of one of its engineers in installing de-icing equipment.

A. V. Teeple, maintenance engineer and inspector for American Airlines, has left his company on loan to the Navy. The equipment of which Mr. Heeple is to supervise installation consists of anti-icer rings, slinger-ring "boots" and rubber "shoes" from the Goodrich company at Akron. These devices fitted on the leading edges of the wings and tail surfaces of navy planes and over the propellers aids in breaking up ice formations.

By means of compressed air the devices on the wings and tail are alternately inflated and deflated, "cracking up" any ice which may form. The "slinger rings" fitted over the propeller blades release a mixture which has a low freezing point, thus preventing ice formation on the blades.



By a Staff Artist

Map of Canada's Proposed Transcontinental Air Mail-Passenger Service

The Route of the Proposed Transcontinental Canadian Government Air Mail and Passenger Line. Mail Is Expected to Be Flown Over the Section West From Winnipeg in the Spring. The Entire Route Is Expected to Be Open for Air Traffic in July. The Northern Woods of Maine, Which Have Heard Only the Roar of Sports Planes, Will Soon Echo to the Deeper Roar of English-Built Transport Planes as the Line Crosses Maine on the Route From Montreal to Saint John, N. B.

CIO Leaders Map Strike Strategy In Closed Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — The high command of the Committee for Industrial Organization convened here today with their subordinate leaders of the strike movement in the automobile industry against a background of increasing bitterness and violence.

Homer L. Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, the new C. I. O. union in the automobile industry, and John Brophy, C. I. O. director, flew here from Detroit last night. John Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., Lee Pressman, its general counsel, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, met with them to discuss the situation.

McGrady Present

The Government was unofficially present as an observer and possible conciliator in the person of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

While the conferees went into the closed session with statements of confidence and insistence that under no conditions would they call off their strikes now spreading rapidly throughout plants of General Motors Corporation, it was an open secret that concern over the situation prompted the assembly which promised to have an important effect on the future course of the automobile strike.

The critical tone of the situation in the field was indicated by the calling out of National Guard in Flint, Mich., to preserve order and the filing of charges by the automobile workers that General Motors had begun importing professional strike-breakers into the Detroit area.

Unfavorable Developments

Developments to date have not been as successful from the CIO point of view as its leaders had anticipated. The scarcely disguised sympathy of the American Federation of Labor for the CIO's antagonist, General Motors, has injected a new element disturbing to Mr. Lewis and his advisers.

Another setback has been the reported hostility of workers in several General Motors plants to efforts to extend the strike, presumably traceable in part to the opposition of Federation of Labor groups to the CIO's efforts to dominate labor in the automobile industry at the expense of the old-line federation craft unions.

Glass Shutdown

A third unfavorable factor is the continued shutdown in the glass industry which threatens to force suspension of production in the plants of the two big General Motors competitors, Chrysler and Ford.

The desire of the C. I. O. group was to revise their strategy to produce a simplification of the situation in order that all their efforts might be concentrated on the struggle with General Motors. Whether this can be done remains uncertain, however, despite efforts of Department of Labor agents to help in settlement of the glass strikes.

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Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

action to halt fears of a spread of the Spanish conflict. In short, ever since they signed the currency agreement with the United States, the two great democracies of Western Europe have been working together in European matters more closely than at any other period in post-war history.

There is, therefore, no doubt that the first outcome of the new Italo-British rapprochement must be an attempt to settle Italo-French differences. These are mainly psychological since oustanding territorial and diplomatic issues were settled when Pierre Laval made his famous visit to Rome in January, 1935. One matter which has given rise to much annoyance in Rome is France's refusal to accredit her new Ambassador not merely to "the King of Italy" but to "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." Consequently, France has been represented in Rome for some months merely by a chargé d'affaires.

It is expected that formula acceptable to both parties will be arranged. This should not be difficult seeing that Italy has accepted a new American envoy whose letters of credence do not include the imperial dignity bestowed on the King of Italy by the Duce.

The renewal of Italo-French friendship involves Italy's return to active membership of the League. Here again there is the delicate question of Italy's recent territorial expansion at the expense of a member of the League. But wherever there is a political will, there is invariably a diplomatic way, and this is expected to be found (with Britain and France acquiescing) by simply excluding the Ethiopian delegation from the next meeting of the Assembly on the ground that no Ethiopian Government really exists in any part of Ethiopia.

Will Satisfy Rome

Italy, it is believed, will be content with such a solution and will not demand withdrawal of the resolution which declared her to have committed an act of aggression against a fellow-member of the League. Nor, it is thought, will she seek "de jure" recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia at this stage.

An agreement between Italy and the League to let bygones be bygones opens the Geneva door to a new African member—Egypt. When the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of perpetual alliance was signed last summer, it was understood that Egypt would apply for League membership as soon as the treaty had been ratified. But the admission of a new member has to be accepted by all the members on the Council so that it was useless for Egypt to apply unless Italy's consent had been obtained in advance. It is taken for granted that Italy and Britain have reached an agreement on this point, behind the scenes subject, of course, to the successful conclusion of negotiations between Rome and Geneva.

If the effect of the gentlemen's agreement is to bring Italy back to Geneva and to the old co-operation with Britain and France, a certain coolness is ultimately bound to manifest itself in Italo-German relations. German and Italian interests in Europe do not coincide. In fact, they are diametrically opposed to one another in Australia, in Hungary and the Balkans so that it has always been clear that once the Ethiopian dispute was out of the way, Italy's close co-operation with Germany would cease.

Thus the beginning of a new epoch seems started in Europe when Germany is faced with the alternative of either resuming her solo role as the only disgruntled great power in Europe, or of coming to terms with the satisfied elements which Italy has now ostentatiously rejoined—her illegally acquired extra girth being conveniently forgotten in the prospect of a little peace and quiet in Europe.

An Italy which is still on good terms with Germany can play an important part in helping Germany to invert her "guns before butter" policy. A political and economic settlement by which butter takes precedence hereafter in Germany over guns is therefore the next objective of Anglo-French diplomacy.

Michigan Troops Mobilized After Clash in Strike

By the Associated Press

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 12—Michigan national guardsmen were mobilized today to avert a possible renewal of rioting at the strike-closed Fisher Body Plant No. 2 after a night of disorder in which at least 14 persons were shot and a score of others were injured.

During a lull in street fighting between police and strikers, Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan arrived at Flint from Lansing, Mich., and conferred immediately with city and Genesee county officials. Soon afterward Capt. Frank Millard ordered the Flint company of the national guard—numbering 55 men—to assemble at the armory.

While guardsmen awaited further orders, state policemen were ordered to Flint to reinforce the city police and deputy sheriffs who clashed with the strikers.

Approximately 50 city policemen augmented by county officers stood guard near the plant, closed by a sit-down strike. A menacing crowd remained throughout the night and showed no indication of leaving the scene. After the last of three skirmishes, police withdrew across a bridge near the building to block off the area.

Meanwhile the two men who have been directing the strike from United Automobile Workers of America headquarters in Detroit were in Washington, D. C., conferring with John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"We will do anything to protect our workers," said John Brophy, director of the C. I. O., in commenting on the disorders at Flint as he and Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., traveled to Washington for the conference.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was attending the Washington conference.

The scheduled closing of four more General Motors plants would leave 112,000 employees idle by tonight.

Anti-Liquor Rule on Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12—A measure introduced by Mayor Fred R. Shepherd of Colonial Heights, Va., at a meeting of the council, provided that any officer or employee of the municipality who appears for work under the influence of liquor or even with the smell of alcohol on his breath, shall immediately be suspended from duty. The order was passed by the council.

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Franco-Reich Pledges End Tension on Spanish Issue; Berlin Ready for Paris Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 12—The Franco-German tension which ran high over allegations and counter-allegations on activities of either side in Spain and Spanish Morocco last week-end appears temporarily much relieved, according to information in both well-informed circles and the government-controlled press here today.

The improvement is illustrated by the prominence given in today's German press to conversations between Reichsführer Hitler and the French Ambassador, André François-Poncet after the Chancellor's New Year reception to the diplomatic corps yesterday.

Mutual Assurances

The Führer and the Ambassador, it is understood, each gave assurances that his Government had no intention of infringing the integrity either of Spain or of the Spanish colonies, while France also dispelled the rumors that she had any idea of violating the statute relating to Spanish Morocco.

André François-Poncet, whose visit to Paris, planned for last mid-week had to be postponed, will return during the next day or two to report to Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, regarding the situation here.

Other Issues to Be Talked

It is assumed also in informed quarters that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reich Minister for Economics, will also visit the French capital very soon, so as to continue his conversations on the whole complex question of Germany's demand for colonies, difficulties as to raw materials and an armaments limitation agreement.

Meanwhile the usual formula states that Germany's answer to Britain's note regarding Spanish intervention will be given after the close of a consultation with Italy. Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, who last night was reported to be visiting Italy privately, will, unless former evidence of such "private visits" are misleading, certainly play an important role in discussions preliminary to that official reply.

As to Ban on "Volunteers"

German co-operation in the establishment of an "efficient, effective system of control," which British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's note proposes, could very easily be obtained any time if England and France are willing to accept Germany's basic thesis to the end particularly to establish the wide interpretation of the term bolshevism which is given by the National Socialists. This thesis, as restated in the morning's press, declares: "For Europe what is decisive is not what form the Spanish regime should assume, but only that bolshevism, open or concealed, should not control western Europe and make it the jumping-off ground for further expeditions."

Neutrality Not Easy

It may still not be realized abroad that neutrality is much more difficult for a state like Germany than, for example, Britain, particularly because of the accepted view of the communist issue, which makes Germany see all the right on one side only—also since there appears the opportunity for fighting out this communist issue on other territory. Many Germans today see a historical parallel between the Spanish civil war and the Thirty Years War of religion, except that three centuries ago the battleground was Germany and not Spain.

In addition, after all the help given by Germany to Gen. Francisco Franco and the Spanish rebels, the Third Reich expects to secure economic concessions in Spain and colonies, if the insurgents win. This would give the Reich sources a supply of copper, manganese ore and other minerals, all of which are particularly needed for Germany "to defend its frontier and to protect its reconstruction work against outside attack."

G-Men Begin Hunt For Kidnaper Who Slew Mattson Boy

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 12 (AP)—A mighty force of detectives strove today to track down the kidnaper and killer of Charles Mattson. Finding of the child's body in a brushy area near Everett Wash., by a boy who was rabbit hunting yesterday, was the immediate signal for a wide-flung search of men with all the modern weapons of scientific detection at their command—a search withheld until then pending negotiations with the kidnaper.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation, promised his department would "use all the resources at our command to apprehend and bring to justice the kidnaper and slayer of the Mattson boy."

The United States Department of Justice offered a reward of $10,000 for arrest of the depraved killer and two Washington authorities stepped aside to allow the agents free rein.

Federal agents here under the veteran Harold Nathan were silent. Other authorities admitted they were as yet without any definite information which might send the kidnaper to the gallows under Washington's kidnap and murder laws or the Federal Lindberg Law.

Federal agents made casts of a single set of footprints leading from a highway to the place Charles' beaten body lay. Likewise, they recorded automobile tire tracks at the roadside.

A bearded man, wearing a loosely-tied mask which slipped once from his face, broke a French window glass in the living room of the Mattson home at 8:45 p. m., Sunday night, December 27 and compelled William Mattson to unlatch the door.

With a pistol the intruder menaced those in the room, seized Charles from among several children present, left a note demanding $28,000 ransom within a week, the amount to be doubled each week thereafter, and disappeared.

Three times Dr. Mattson supposedly contacted the kidnaper through letters and by telephone in an effort to pay the $28,000 ransom, but failed to receive assurance his son lived. The money was not paid.

President Backs Hunt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today the murder of 10-year-old Charles Mattson in Washington State has "shocked the nation" and added, "Every means at our command must be enlisted to capture and punish the perpetrator of this ghastly crime.

"Attorney General Cummings informs me that he has offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of the criminal; and that the special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice are engaged in a search which will be pursued relentlessly and will not be terminated until the murderer is caught.

"I bespeak for the agents of the Department of Justice the continued and wholehearted co-operation of the local police and all other law enforcement agents in this necessary work.

"A crime of this kind is renewed evidence of the need of sustained effort in dealing with the criminal menace."

Drexel Institute Plans Annual 'Open House' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—A picture of Drexel Institute of Technology's "co-operative education system" in which students spend alternate three-month periods in theoretical study and in actual industrial experience, is the feature of the displays prepared for the institute's annual Open House on Jan. 15 and 16.

Music, lectures, playlets, sports events, demonstrations and other activities have been prepared for the occasion also by the Open House Committee.

Several thousand high school students with parents, teachers and friends usually take this opportunity of seeing what the Drexel Institute can offer them in preparation for the technical or other work they intend to follow.

R. I. Plans Teeth In Kidnaping Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (AP)—The General Assembly, within 20 minutes after convening today, passed without dissent a resolution designed to strengthen existing laws relating to kidnaping.

The measure was introduced by Senator Harry T. Bodwell (R) of Cranston as a result of the kidnaping and murder of Charles Mattson. Under its provisions, a committee of six will make a survey of present statutes with a view to "adding any possible strength to the Rhode Island laws relating directly or indirectly to the detecting, prosecuting, punishing and ultimate eradication of this foul crime of kidnaping."

Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan appointed Senator Bodwell and Senator Dennis J. Roberts (D) of Providence to the committee, and Representative James H. Kiernan, Speaker of the House, named Representatives Harry F. Curvin (D) of Pawtucket and Henry D. Fowler (R) of Barrington. Two others are to be appointed by the Governor.

The present law here fixes a maximum 20-year sentence for abduction, and life imprisonment if there is a ransom demand.

Child Labor Office Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The New York joint committee for the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, newly formed, has opened headquarters at 295 Fifth avenue under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Schiff Baker as secretary-treasurer, it was announced here. The first official act of the committee was to send a telegram to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman congratulating him on his presentation of the case for ratification of the measure.

Music Helps Lift Load Over Mountains

James Sawders — Quechua Indians on the March

Tribesmen Moving Machinery Over the Andes Mountains Near Rio Bamba. Modern Machines Move in an Antique Manner. The Men Carry Their Burdens for About Five Minutes and Then Rest for an Equal Period. During the Rest Period the Man With the Queer-Looking Musical Instrument Plays to His Companions

Croatians Demand Full Rights Under Yugoslav Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—An outstanding political event was the recent visit of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian leader, to Prince Paul, chief Yugoslav Regent. The purpose of the interview was to find a solution of the Croatian problem.

The Prince invited Dr. Matchek to his villa in the province of Slovenia, northwest Yugoslavia, instead of to Belgrade. In view of the strife between the Serbs and Croatians the latter do not like to see their leader go to the chief Serb center, Belgrade, as they consider that city a symbol and bulwark of the present Constitution.

The Croatian Demands

The whole problem is of an exceedingly delicate nature. Dr. Matchek, speaking for the Croats, demands dismissal of the present Parliament; the abrogation of the present Constitution, which was imposed by an edict of King Alexander; and new elections for a Constituent Assembly.

The Croatians demand absolute equality. In the proposed Constitutional Assembly, they wish to speak as equals. There are also vital differences as to territorial divisions, as to the control of the army and of finances, as well as to the degree of independence to be given the various national groups.

Some Serb Support

It is encouraging to note that the so-called United Opposition, which represents a part of Serbian public opinion, has handed the Prince a memorandum in which they demand a new Constitution and equality for the Croatians as a separate nation. This is the first time that any considerable and responsible group of Serbs has placed any such demand on paper, that is, has made any such concession to the Croatians.

There has been marked progress in that Dr. Matchek has been recognized as authorized spokesman of the Croatians. Moreover, it has been recognized that an agreement must be made through him.

Marked Change in Views

This is in marked contrast to two years ago when King Alexander was assassinated. Dr. Matchek was then in prison and the Croatian question was taboo. It was officially denied that there was a Croatian people and Dr. Matchek was not considered their authorized leader but a traitor. Anyone in Serbia who openly advocated an agreement with Dr. Matchek was considered an enemy of Serbia. Every Minister in the present Cabinet now openly advocates such an agreement.

The communal elections, held this fall, helped to crystallize the situation. Spokesmen for the various Yugoslav groups have been chosen and have received more or less valid credentials authorizing them to try to settle the Croatian case.

Differ on Separate Army

Dr. Matchek himself told the correspondent of the Monitor: "All Serbs know there is a Croatian problem. They also know what it is and what the Croatian people want. So, the Serbs must say whether or not they intend to accept the conditions necessary for harmony in Yugoslavia.

"The Croatians demand that the present Parliament be dissolved, that the present dictatorial Constitution, imposed by King Alexander, be abolished, and that new elections for a Constitutional Assembly be held. Those are preliminaries. After the Serbs, Croatians, Slovenes, and other groups have elected their representatives, we must then make over the Constitution, so that Croatia will be free in Yugoslavia—that is, she must enjoy economic and cultural independence and have control of her own army."

From other sources, the Monitor correspondent has learned that the highest authorities in Belgrade are ready to propose such changes in the present Constitution as would give the Croatians a large degree of cultural and administrative autonomy, but would leave the army, foreign affairs, state finances, and the state authority intact.

Indian Climbers Pause to Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO BAMBA, Ecuador, Jan. 12—Centuries of hard labor in high altitudes of the Andes mountains have taught South American Indians a few things about getting work done.

For instance, Quechua Indians back-packing supplies or machinery over the mountains have a novel method of making progress through narrow passes at an altitude of 20,000 feet or more. They work five minutes and rest five minutes, and during the rest period one of their number plays low notes on a long tubular horn. Experience indicates that the musical vibrations have a restful effect upon the working Indian, enabling him to take up his burden again much sooner than otherwise would be the case.

If progress at such heights is hard for an Indian, what would be the experience of a group of natural scientists experimenting in fatigue among themselves? A Harvard expedition wanted to find out. Members of the group, headed by Dr. Ancel Keys, established headquarters on Mt. Aucanquilcha at 20,000 feet to test their vision, mental alertness and endurance.

They found that whereas they could work for hours at a stretch at 20,000 feet, fast walking was impossible. Even at 15,000 to 18,000 feet, sprinting was difficult for more than a few feet. Four or five rapid steps was the limit of endurance at 20,000 feet. Further experimentation will be carried on at a future date, and at higher altitudes.

Tokyo-Berlin Entente Stirs Nanking to Self-Reliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Recent international developments, notably the announcement of the Japanese-German anti-communist treaty and Japan's and Italy's exchanges of recognition of Ethiopia and Manchoukuo respectively, have had powerful repercussions on Chinese thought.

Unquestionably the Japanese anticipated that the treaty against communism would find rather enthusiastic support among the Chinese people and in Nanking official circles. No such reaction was reported but rather the exact contrary, and the subsequent Italian recognition of Manchoukuo had in Chinese eyes an appearance of cynical barter which did not help in the development of a conviction that China could profit by becoming embroiled in any European diplomatic network.

Outward Calm

It is true that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and those about him have consistently kept a "hands-off" attitude toward Soviet Russia, even though relations—broken by both North and South China during the troubled revolutionary period of 1927-8—have been restored and everything is outwardly calm between Nanking and Moscow. There has been external accord but an underlying Chinese coolness was quite perceptible in Tokyo, and this apparently gave rise to hopes that the ideal of a united Chinese and Japanese front against communism might at last be realized by bringing Germany into the equation.

But from the time of enunciation of the "Hirota Three-Point Principles" early in 1936, China has looked with suspicion on any Sino-Japanese collaboration against communism, evidently feeling that such perils as might be latent in "Red" doctrines were, under current conditions of Third International quiesence, preferable to the active hazards of joining with the Japanese on anything. The Government did not wish a union, and the people were not disposed to tolerate it if officialdom were willing.

Italy's Action a Shock

Italy's recognition of Manchoukuo came as a shock whose effect may be long in fully registering, but which is likely to have concrete results nevertheless. Both Italy and Germany have played a part in building up China's present military machine; the German advisers to General Chiang's army know more of Chinese military preparations than any other foreigners, and Italians have shared with Americans the task of training Chinese fliers. Now China sees the Germans allied with Japan in an alliance regarded by China with suspicion, though it is not directed against her and her participation is in fact actively though unsuccessfully invited; and she sees Italy trading recognition of Japan's "puppet state," China's lost Manchuria, for Japanese recognition of Ethiopia with whose struggles all China sympathized.

It all adds up, so far as one can evaluate it at this juncture, to an accentuated tendency toward self-reliance on the part of China.

So far as the Chinese as a whole can generalize the situation, they feel dimly that a number of menacing things are happening abroad and that China's sole recourse is to develop her own strength to the end of her own salvation.

The United States is still regarded as the friend of China, and Great Britain has kept a good position which she is strengthening by an active effort at economic collaboration which is largely lacking on the American side. The American shipping strike has done incalculable damage to American economic interests in China, causing markets to be lost which will be a long time coming back.

Moreover, there is a feeling in general that every Government save that of the United States takes an active part in seeking China trade. The United States has taken such part only in a capacity infuriating to Nanking, by periodically revealing the extent of China's purchases of military airplanes.

Biography in Gold Ink In Garrick Cornerstone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—Opening the cornerstone—sealed since 1900—of the recently demolished Garrick Theater, officials of the Penfield estate, owners of the property, found a biography of Richard Mansfield, famous actor, written in gold ink on parchment.

Newspapers of Dec. 20, 1900, were also preserved in the strong-box within the stone. They mention the recent election of President McKinley; the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr.; General Kitchener's appeal for men to fight in the Boer War; and a current movement to end election frauds and rackets.

Loyalists Launch Counter-Drive On Spanish Fascists

MADRID, Jan. 12 (AP)—Government forces launched a sudden offensive on the Madrid front today and apparently turned the tide in the latest fascist threat against the beleagured capital.

Despite the socialists' rebound from a week's pressure by Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgents, streams of refugees fled out of the opposite side of Madrid.

Their flight to safety outside the war zone complied with the defense junta's decree ordering evacuation of the civil population.

Insurgent Drive Stopped

The insurgent drive against the western edge of the city was reported stopped by a Socialist counter-offensive which extended along the vital El Escorial road from Las Rozas to Aravaca and filtered through the back territory near Pozuelo de Alarcon and El Plantio.

Las Rozas was the pivotal point in the fascist attack on the western side of Madrid last week. After driving northward to cut the Government's communications to El Escorial and the Guadarrama mountain sector at the start on the onslaught, the fascists turned toward the capital beyond Aravaca, about five miles from the center of the city.

Heavy Artillery Attack

Government artillery pounded incessantly at insurgent concentrations throughout the area and won the praise of Gen. Sebastian Pozas, Government commander in the area.

Socialist lines north from Aravaca to the El Pardo road thwarted fascist attempts to advance from the west against strategic outposts in the capital's siege defenses. Gen. José Miaja, chief of the defense administration, expressed confidence that the siege lines now could not be pierced.

A War Office bulletin said that a fascist attack also was frustrated in the Guadalajara front northeast of Madrid.

Belgium Warns Spain Of Diplomatic Break

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Belgium sent a second strongly worded note to the Spanish Socialist Government today, demanding speedy satisfaction of her ultimatum demanding the return of the body of Baron Jacques de Borchgrave, allegedly slain.

If the terms of the demand, which expired Sunday are unfilled, it was said, the Government was considering expulsion of Spanish residents in Belgium, repatriation of Belgian residents in Spain, and severance of diplomatic relations with the Valencia Government.

The ultimatum gave Spain 48 hours to deliver with military honors the body of the 35-year-old first secretary of the Embassy in Madrid, apologize and pay an indemnity of $35,000.

Baron Borchgrave was said to have been slain with other Belgians outside of Madrid while visiting wounded Belgian volunteers during the quelling of a mutiny in the international column.

Russian Tanks Reported Captured by Fascists

WITH FASCISTS, OUTSIDE MADRID, Jan. 12 (AP)—Government forces were repulsed today, insurgent headquarters said, in an offensive against fascists in the Las Rozas and Majadahonda sectors on the front northwest of Madrid.

The counter-charge in territory swept by the insurgents a week ago, reports asserted, failed with heavy losses to the Capital's defenders.

Insurgent commanders said that four Russian tanks were captured in the attack and others were used in another unsuccessful Government charge near Algora, in Soria province northeast of Madrid.

Texas' Rank in Libraries

Texas ranks 39th among states in library support. County library service is maintained in only 15 of its 254 counties.

G. O. P. Chiefs Join Roosevelt In Plea for Child Labor Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution is emphatically in the news again.

Within the past week the three most important political figures in the nation—President Roosevelt, former President Herbert Hoover and the last Republican nominee for the presidency, Alfred M. Landon—have endorsed the cause and urged early action to end once and for all the practice of child labor in the United States.

There is some slight difference in the specific positions of the three. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover favor ratification of the amendment which to date has been approved by 24 states, but requires ratification by 12 more to become part of the Constitution.

Shipment Barrier Asked

Governor Landon takes no specific stand on this question of ratification of the constitutional amendment, but urges, regardless of whether the amendment is passed or not, immediate passage by Congress of legislation prohibiting interstate shipment of goods in the manufacture or production of which child labor was employed into states which prohibit child labor.

The chain of events started with a Supreme Court decision on Jan. 4 upholding the constitutionality of the Ashurst-Sumners law which forbade interstate shipment of prison-made goods into states which ban sale of such goods.

On Jan. 7, Governor Landon wrote a letter to Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in which he suggested that the Hawes-Cooper law which says sale of prison-made goods be used as a model for another which would abolish child labor by exactly the same expedient which the Supreme Court had approved in regard to prison-made goods.

Letter to Governors

On Jan. 8, the White House made public the text of a letter written by President Roosevelt to the governors of 19 states urging their influence to secure ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by their state legislatures. The 19 states to which the letters went were those which have not yet ratified and of which the legislatures are meeting during the coming year.

Two days later, Jan. 10, Mr. Hoover gave out in Palo Alto, Calif., a brief statement which began "the President is right" and which proceeded to endorse Mr. Roosevelt's request to the 19 governors that they use their offices to hasten ratification of the amendment.

Bills Introduced

The latest development occurred Monday when identical bills were introduced in Senate and House putting Governor Landon's suggestion into legislative form. The Senate bill was sponsored by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, and the House bill by Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts. Their measure adopted the language of the anti-prison goods act, merely substituting child labor for prison-made goods as the feature inhibiting certain interstate shipments.

Governor Landon's original letter was in part as follows:

"Since the Supreme Court has held that the Federal Government may lend its aid to the states in enforcing their laws against the sale of goods made by convicts, I can see no reason why the Federal Government may not likewise lend its aid to those states which may prohibit the sale of goods in the manufacture of which children have labored."

Mr. Hoover's statement laid particular stress on the necessity of the constitutional amendment, declaring it important "that we have orderly constitutional change instead of pressure on the independence of the Supreme Court" and pointing out the states in which child labor has been abolished suffer in competition with those which "refuse to give up this hideous advantage."

Rights of Children

"The major reason for its ratification," Mr. Hoover asserted, "is the rights of children to health and a fair chance." Seldom has a proposed national social reform received such impressive endorsement from leaders of both major political parties. Congress is definitely impressed, as are presumably political leaders in various states. Strong opposition still exists to the amendment on the ground that it is an infringement on the rights of children to gain desirable and beneficial experience in their youth. It is contended that the abuse of child labor has been virtually ended and that the type of child labor still practiced is in the best interest of the child. But the opposition is not expected to be very vocal in the face of such statements by both Mr. Hoover and Governor Landon, as well as President Roosevelt.

Besides the practical results so far as child-labor measures are concerned, the succession of statements has led to considerable and eager political speculation here. Some quarters are disposed to see in the Landon and Hoover statements rival efforts to retain the nominal leadership of the Republican Party with an eye to 1940. There is certainly a choice of methods offered for Republican support on what has become a national issue.

Philadelphia to Keep First Franklin Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—Hearing that plans were afoot for the removal of the historic first home of the Franklin Institute on Seventh street to Henry Ford's Colonial Village in Dearborn, Mich., Maor S. Davis Wilson offered on Jan. 8, to buy the building himself if necessary to preserve it on its present site.

However, he said shortly after, "I have been assured by several representative Philadelphians that they will see to it that the building is not taken out of Philadelphia."

Meanwhile, it was revealed that final obstacles in the way of restoration of the Betsy Ross House, which was also threatened with demolition recently, have been removed, and through the generosity of A. Atwater Kent, radio manufacturer, work on it costing $20,000 is starting at once.

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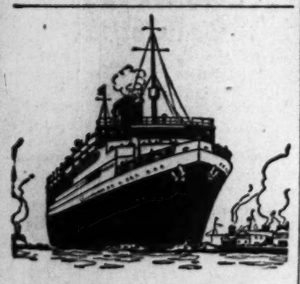

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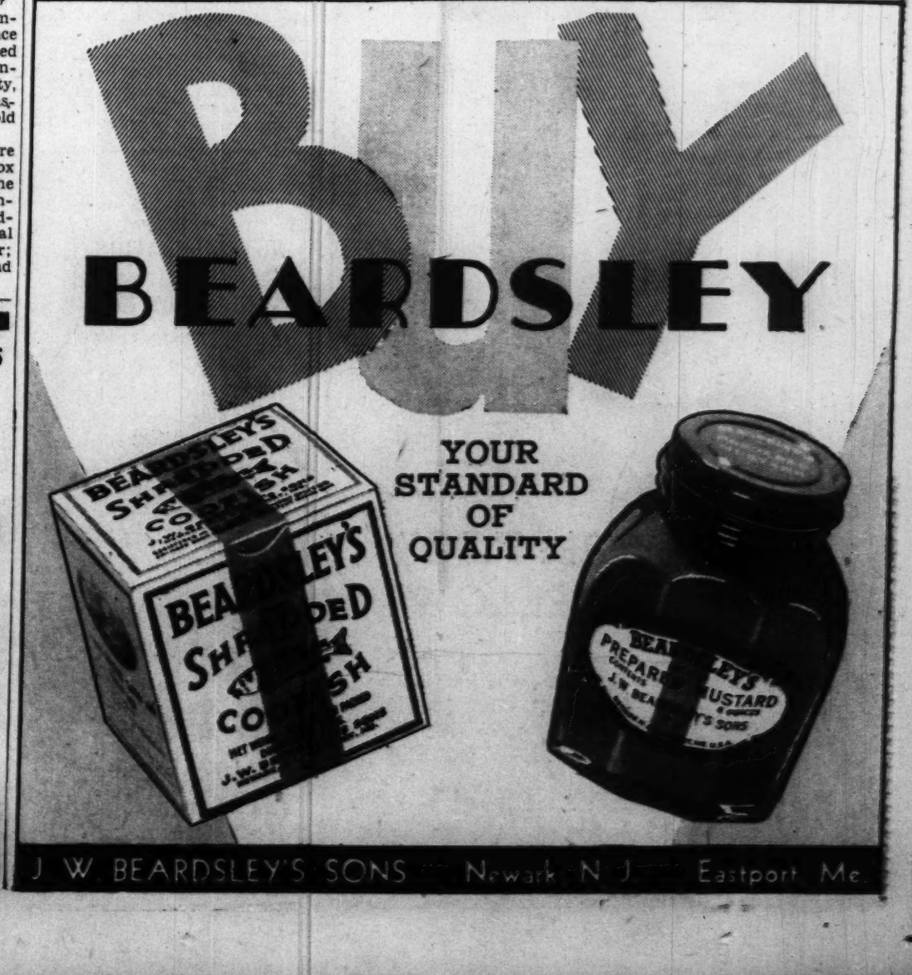

Board to Aid President On Resources Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Creation of a permanent national resources board to advise the President on the subject of planning, is recommended in the report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management.

The board, taking the place of the present temporary committee created by executive order, would collect and analyze data relating to the nation's resources, both human and physical, and would shape advisory plans for the better use of these resources.

It would also serve as a clearing house for the numerous federal, regional, state and local planning agencies.

The President's committee recommends that the resources board be composed of five members appointed by the President, without salary and with indefinite terms.

Must Be Tuned Liberally

"In a rapidly changing situation, a board of this type must be responsive to the broad sweep of national interest and judgment," it is explained.

A director, in general charge of the staff, would be appointed by the board, and an executive officer would be selected from the classified service.

Discussing the need for a permanent national planning agency, the committee said:

"The gains of civilization are essentially mass gains. They should be distributed as fairly as possible among those who created them. But a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is necessary.

"Unless some overhead central agency takes an over-all view from time to time, analyzes facts, and suggests plans to insure the preservation of the equilibrium upon which our American democracy rests, there is danger that it will be badly upset.

Power for Achievemnt

"It is important that the Executive have at hand ample ways and means of taking such an over-all view of the best and highest use of the national assets which we have inherited from our fathers and which we aim to hand on to posterity, enlarged and enriched by our efforts."

The present temporary board has made extensive studies dealing with the prevention of enormous losses in land use, water use, mineral use, dealing with long-time planning, time and the division of costs in public works, with the organization and activities of state planning boards, with regional factors in national planning, and with regional planning in New England, in the Pacific Northwest, and in the St. Louis metropolitan region. Extensive studies are now being prepared in the field of industrial relations concerning the interrelations of national production and consumption.

Brownlow Began Colorful Career As a Journalist

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Louis Brownlow, whose report on federal executive reorganization was sent by President Roosevelt to Congress today, began his career as a journalist.

He served in numerous capacities on Kentucky newspapers, both within that State and in Washington, and then traveled abroad for a press syndicate.

After the war, Mr. Brownlow became the city manager of two communities, and then took up the study of public administration with the United States Daily. From Washington, he was called to Chicago to head the Public Administration Clearing House, and to become one of the nation's leading recognized experts in this field.

He has lectured on political science at the University of Chicago, served as chairman of public administration of the Social Science Research Council, and was called to Washington by President Roosevelt when the New Deal agencies became so involved as to need a drastic clearing house.

'Ringless Hosiery' Patent Suit Opens

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—A patent suit said to involve millions of dollars in royalties on what is known as "ringless hosiery," went on trial before Judge Oliver B. Dickinson in Federal District Court yesterday.

There are two groups in the litigation, one allied with 11 corporations and four individuals comprising a syndicate which controls patents on the new type of hosiery, and the other is a group of "unlicensed manufacturers" who, it is contended, are using the methods without permission. The latter group claim the patents are invalid and have filed a suit of their own charging that the syndicate is an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

Judge Dickinson began hearing the suit of Julius Kayser & Co., of New York and Textile Patents Corporation of this city, against Rosedale Knitting Company of Reading, Penna. When that case is concluded the court will take up a separate suit by Rosedale against Kayser and 10 other corporations and four individuals under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

It is claimed that Charles A. Kaufman of New York is the inventor of the process which is said to eliminate rings and bands and other "disfigurements" from hosiery and produces what is known as "ringless hosiery."

Tells Roosevelt Policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt's Madison Square address, winding up his campaign for re-election, was placed in the Congressional Record yesterday by Senator Robinson (D) of Arkansas, with a statement that it let out "some of the policies he advocated and will attempt to put into effect."

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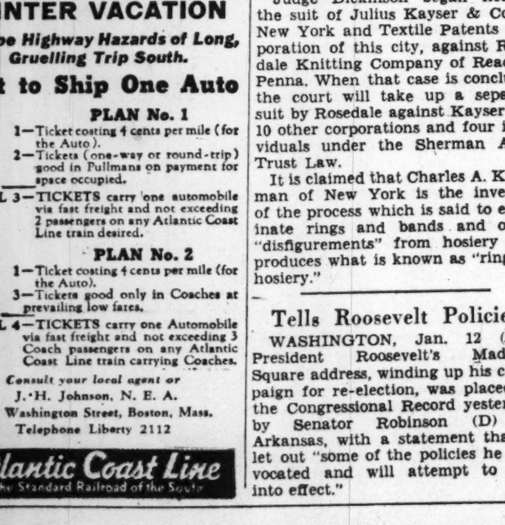

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Program: What It Provides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 12

Here is the Brownlow Committee's five-point program of administrative reorganization, as the White House summarizes it:

1. Modernize the White House business and management organization by giving the President six high-grade executive assitants to aid him in dealing with the regular departments and agencies.
2. Strengthen the budget and efficiency research, the planning, and the personnel services of the Government, so that these may be effective managerial arms for the President, with which he may better co-ordinate, direct and manage all of the work of the executive branch for which he is responsible under the Constitution.
3. Place the whole governmental administrative service on a career basis and under the merit system by extending the civil service upward, outward and downward to include all non-policy-determining positions and jobs.
4. Overhaul the more than 100 separate departments, boards, commissions, administrations, authorities, corporations, committees, agencies and activities which are now parts of the executive branch, and theoretically under the President, and consolidate them within 12 regular departments, which would include the existing 10 departments and two new departments, a department of social welfare, and a department of public works. The name of the Department of the Interior is changed to Department of Conservation.
5. Make the executive branch accountable to the Congress by creating a true post-audit of financial transactions by an independent auditor general who would report illegal and wasteful expenditures to Congress without himself becoming involved in the management of departmental policy, and transfer the duties of the present comptroller in part to the auditor, to the Treasury, and to the attorney general.

Government Shift Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

the new civil service career system, with the exception of policy-making officials at the top, the Brownlow Committee objects to "blanketing-in" New Deal workers without a review of their qualifications. It proposes that all such workers should pass "non-competitive tests of fitness, prescribed by the head of the Central Personnel Agency."

The committee report is written in a forthright and occasionally colloquial style, frequently evidencing humor, as when it declares of the proposed new White House assistants, that "they should be possessed of high competence, great physical vigor, and a passion for anonymity."

At another place the report states, "What we want is not a streamlined. chromium-trimmed government that looks well in the advertisement, but one that will actually deliver the goods in practice."

Governments Within Government

Some of the committee's sharpest words are reserved for "the independent regulatory commissions" like the I.C.C., set up by Congress, as "a headless, fourth branch of the Government," over which the constitutional Chief Executive, has little control. Charging that "they do violence to the basic theory of the American Constitution," the committee proposes that they should be brought under appropriate departments, and that their regulatory power should be separated from their judicial power.

Complete revision also of the Comptroller General's office is proposed and here again a "clear violation" of the constitutional division of powers between legislative and executive is seen in the Comptroller's ability to thwart the will of the Executive.

Before talking to the press, Mr. Roosevelt took the precaution of paving the legislative way for the proposals by discussing the whole matter with ranking Administration leaders at the White House on Sunday.

Close to His Heart

There could be no doubt, either from his message or from his previous expressions that he has strongly embraced the cause of reorganization and administrative reform set forth by Messrs. Brownlow, Merriam and Gulick, and that he has made it his own program. It was plain, too, that there would be no information forthcoming of where individual federal agencies would be grouped until after Congress passed over the blank check which he is requesting.

It is indicated that the measure may not be brought to a culmination in Congress till late in May or June, but the President hopes to get the authority at this session. The actual work of allocating the 100 or so separate bureaus and agencies may be a matter of two or three years, it is believed.

Byrd Prepares the Way

The President's message was preceded last night by a radio salvo from Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, describing the country as "loaded up with the greatest and most costly bureaucracy in all history." Senator Byrd's own independent committee is now investigating governmental reorganization on its own account.

His declarations resembled many of those in the Brownlow report except that he chiefly emphasized financial savings from the prospective reorganization. Mr. Roosevelt and the Brownlow Committee, on the other hand, emphasized administrative efficiency and simplification as their chief goal.

Recent administrative reorganization carried out in Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and Maine showed savings of about 1 per cent, it was said at the White House. Such a percentage, if carried into the federal realm, would mean an economy of perhaps $30,000,000, one forecastor said.

Two Favorable Prospects

Looking back over a long vista of wrecked hopes in earlier attempts at administrative reorganization and reform, Washington believes Mr. Roosvelt's chances are more promising than those that have gone before for two practical reasons:

The New Deal is now in its second term, and civil service reform efforts would strengthen the position of Democratic incumbents now in office.

Secondly, Mr. Roosevelt's own prestige with his party is at its maximum, following the November election.

Even so, there is no agreement that the President's bold move will have success, though the tactical maneuver of postponing announcement of the precise reallocation details till after Congress has passed over authority is felt to strengthen the drive.

Union Demands Delay Ship Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Three new difficulties arose today to harass negotiations seeking an end of the maritime strike involving 40,000 men and millions of dollars in shipping and wages.

At a meeting of E. P. March and E. H. Fitzgerald, federal conciliators, and the joint marine policy committee of the seven striking unions, two objections to tentative agreements were voiced.

Spokesmen for the Sailors' Union of the Pacific asked for reopening of negotiations, reportedly over the port committee plan of adjudicating disputes.

Marine Firemen Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' representatives disclosed a majority in opposition to their tentative agreement.

An informal vote of members of the Radio Telegraphists' Association, Secretary Roy Pyle said, showed dissatisfaction with wages offered in a tentative agreement with coastwise schooner operators. The men want a $125 a month minimum wage, $10 higher than that offered.

Election Frauds Charged To 36 in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12 (AP)—Thirty-six election workers faced Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves yesterday to answer charges they had counted 775 votes "fraudulently and untruthfully" in four Kansas City precincts at the November election. In most instances, the vote discrepancies charged were in favor of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket and the Congressional candidacy of C. Jasper Bell. Both had the backing of the powerful T. J. "Tom" Pendergast Democratic organization which for more than a decade has dominated Kansas City politics.

The 36 were the first rounded up since Judge Reeves ordered a federal Grand Jury to investigate returns three weeks ago with the admonition, "We can't surrender the ballot boxes to thugs, gangsters and plug-uglies." U. S. District Attorney Maurice M. Milligan declared the jury "has just started its work."

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Phone Pension Charges Put Before U. S. Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—A charge that pension liabilities of companies in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company system for which no provision had been made was $210,951,788 on Dec. 31, 1934, was put before the Communication Commission yesterday by Harold Huling, commission accountant.

Mr. Huling said the aggregate unappropriated surplus of the company was $368,123,583. He also charged the Bell companies are realizing on pension trust funds by borrowing them at 4 per cent and investing in telephone plants which return an average of 6 per cent over a period of years.

President's Plea for Governmental Changes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Government reorganization message to Congress today follows:

I address this message to the Congress as one who had had experience as a legislator, as a subordinate in an executive department, as the Chief Executive of a state and as one on whom, as President, the constitutional responsibility for the whole of the executive branch of the Government has lain for four years.

Now that we are out of the trough of the depression, the time has come to set our house in order. The administrative management of the Government needs overhauling. We are confronted not alone by new activities, some of them temporary in character, but also by the growth of the work of the Government matching the growth of the nation over more than a generation.

Except for the enactment of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, no extensive change in management has occurred since 1913 when the Department of Labor was established. The executive structure of the Government is sadly out of date.

Not the First

I am not the first President to report to the Congress that antiquated machinery stands in the way of effective administration and of adequate control by the Congress. Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover made repeated but not wholly successful efforts to deal with the problem. Committees of the Congress have also rendered distinguished service to the nation through their efforts from time to time to point the way to improvement of governmental management and organization.

The opportunity and the need for action now comes to you and to me. If we have faith in our republican form of government, and in the ideals upon which it has rested for 150 years, we must devote ourselves energetically and courageously to the task of making that government efficient. The great stake in efficient democracy is the stake of the common man.

In these troubled years of world history, a self-government cannot long survive unless that government is an effective and efficient agency to serve mankind and carry out the will of the nation. A government without good management is a house builded on sand.

To Preserve Government

In striving together to make our Government more efficient, you and I are taking up in our generation the battle to peserve that freedom of self-government which our forefathers fought to establish and hand down to us. They struggled against tyranny, against non-representative controls, against government by birth, wealth or class, against sectionalism. Our struggle now is against confusion, against ineffectiveness, against waste, against inefficiency. This battle, too, must be won, unless it is to be said that in our generation national self-government broke down and was frittered away in bad management.

Will it be said, "Democracy was a great dream, but it could not do the job?" or shall we here and now, without further delay, make it our business to see that our American democracy is made efficient so that it will do the job that is required of it by the events of our time?

Answer Is Obvious

I know your answer, and the answer of the nation, because, after all, we are a practical people. We know good management in the home, on the farm, and in business, big and little. If any nation can find the way to effective government it should by the American people through their own democratic institutions.

Over a year ago it seemed to me that this problem of administrative management of the executive branch of the Government should be a major order of business of this session of the Congress. Accordingly, after extended discussions and negotiations, I appointed a committee on administrative management, to examine the whole problem broadly and to suggest for my guidance and your consideration a comprehensive and balanced program for dealing with the overhead organization and management of the executive branch as it is established under the Constitution.

Substitute Report

The committee has now completed its work, and I transmit to you its report, "Administrative Management in the Government of the United States."

I have examined this report carefully and thoughtfully, and am convinced that it is a great document of permanent importance. I think that the general program presented by the committee is adequate, reasonable and practical, and that it furnishes the basis for immediate action. The broad facts are known; the need is clear; what is now required is action.

The committee on administrative management points out that no enterprise can operate effectively if set up as is the Government today. There are over 100 separate departments, boards, commissions, corporations, authorities, agencies, and activities through which the work of the Government is being carried on. Neither the President nor the Congress can exercise effective supervision and direction over such a chaos of establishments, nor can overlapping, duplication, and contradictory policies be avoided.

President Not Spared

The committee has not spared me; they say, what has been common knowledge for twenty years, that the president can not adequately handly his responsibilities; that he is overworked, that it is humanly impossible under the system which we have, for him fully to carry out his constitutional duty as chief executive because he is overwhelmed with minor details and needless contacts arising directly from the bad organization and equipment of the Fovernment. I can testify to this. With my predecessors who have said the same thing over and over again, I plead guilty.

The plain fact is that the present organization and equipment of the executive branch of the Government defeats the constitutional intent that there be a single responsible chief executive to co-ordinate and manage the departments and activities in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress. Under these conditions the Government can not be thoroughly effective in working, under popular control, for the common good.

The committee does not spare comptroller general for his failure to give the Congress a prompt and complete audit each year, totally independent of administration, as a means of holding the executive truly to account; nor for his unconstitutional assumption of executive power; nor for the failure to keep the accounting system of the Government up to date to serve as the basis of information, management and control.

Too Many Boards

The committee criticizes the use of boards and commissions in administration, condemns the careless use of "corporations" as governmental instrumentalities, and points out that the practice of creating independent regulatory commissions, who perform administrative work in addition to judicial work threatens to develop a "fourth branch" of the Government for which there is no sanction in the Constitution. Nor does the committee spare the inadequacy of the civil service system.

To meet this situation and bring our administrative management up to date, the committee presents an integrated five-point program which you will find set out in its report. It includes these major recommendations:

1. Expand the White House staff so that the President may have a sufficient group of able assistants in his own office to keep him in closer and easier touch with the widespread affairs of administration, and to make the speedier clearance of the knowledge needed for executive decision;

Strengthen Management

2. Strengthen and develop the managerial agencies of the Government, particularly those dealing with the budget and efficiency research, with personnel and with planning, as management-arms of the Chief Executive;

3. Extend the merit system upward, outward, and downward to cover practically all non-policy-determining posts; reorganize the civil service system as a part of management under a single, responsible administrator, and create a citizens' board to serve as the watch dog of the merit system, and increase the salaries of key posts throughout the service so that the Government may attract and hold in a career service men and women of ability and character;

4. Overhaul the 100 independent agencies, administrations, authorities, boards, and commissions, and place them by executive order within one or the other of the following 12 major executive departments: state, treasury, war, justice, post office, navy, conservation, agriculture, commerce, labor, social welfare, and public works; and place upon the Executive continuing responsibility for the maintenance of effective organization.

Providing Post-Audit

5. Establish accountability of the Executive to the Congress by providing a genuine independent post-audit of all fiscal transactions by an auditor general, and restore to the Executive complete responsibility for accounts and current transactions.

As you will see, this program rests solidly upon the Constitution and upon the American way of doing things. There is nothing in it which is revolutionary, as every element is drawn from our own experience either in government of large-scale business.

I endorse this program and feel confident that it will commend itself to you also with your knowledge of government, and to the vast majority of the citizens of the country who want and believe in efficient self-government.

No important advance can be made toward the major objectives of the program without the passage by the Congress of the necessary legislation.

Two Cabinet Posts

It will be necessary to provide for the establishment of two new departments, a department of social welfare and a department of public works, for the assignment by the President of all the miscellaneous activities to the 12 major departments thus provided, for reorganization of the civil service system, for modernizing and strengthening the managerial agencies of the executive, and for making the executive more strictly accountable to the Congress.

By the creation of two new departments nearly one hundred agencies now not under regular departments can be consolidated as to their administrative functions under a total of twelve regular departments of the Government.

The remaining elements of the five-point program, though these must await your action on the basic legislation, may be initiated through appropriations and executive order.

Scents the Reaction

In placing this program before you I realize that it will be said that I am recommending the increase of the powers of the Presidency. This is not true. The Presidency as established in the Constitution of the United States has all of the powers that are required. In spite of timid souls in 1787 who feared effective government the Presidency was established as a single strong Chief Executive office in which was vested the entire executive power of the National Government, even as the legislative power was placed in Congress and the judicial in the Supreme Court.

What I am placing before you is not the request for more power, but for the tools of management and the authority to distribute the work so that the President can effectively discharge those powers which the Constitution now places upon him. Unless we are prepared to abandon this important part of the Constitution, we must equip the Presidency with authority commensurate with his responsibilities under the Constitution.

Praise for Governors

The Committee on Administrative Management, after a careful examination of recent attempts to reorganize the Government and of state reorganizations carried out so ably by Gov. Frank O. Lowden in Illinois, Gov. Alfred E. Smith in New York, Gov. Harry F. Byrd in Virginia, Gov. William Tudor Gardiner in Maine, and by other governors, accepts the view held by my distinguished predecessors that the detailed work of reorganization is, as President Theodore Roosevelt said over 30 years ago, "essentially executive in its nature."

The committee accordingly recommends that reorganization should be a continuing duty and authority of the Chief Executive on the basis of standards set by the Congress.

Congress Must Be Alert

To make this safe, the committee insists, however, that the Congress keep a watchful eye upon reorganization both through the annual budget and through the maintenance of strict executive accountability to the Congress under the independent audit of all financial transactions by an auditor general.

Under the proposed plan the Congress must by law establish the major departments and determine in advance the general principles which shall guide the President in distributing the work of the Government among these departments, and in this task the President is to act on the basis of careful research by the bureau of the budget and after conference with those primarily affected.

Reorganization is not a mechanical task, but a human task, because government is not a machine, but a living organism. With these clear safeguards, and in view of our past muddling with reorganization, one cannot but accept the logic and wisdom of the recommendations.

An Important Step

I would not have you adopt this five-point program, however, without realizing that this represents an important step in American history. If we do this we reduce from over 100 down to a dozen the operating executive agencies of the Government, and we bring many little bureaucracies under broad co-ordinated democratic authority.

But in so doing, we shall know that we are going back to the Constitution, and giving to the executive branch modern tools of management and an up-to-date organization which will enable the Government to go forward efficiently. We can prove to the world that American Government is both democratic and effective.

In this program I invite your cooperation, and pledge myself to deal energetically and promptly with the executive responsibilities of reorganization and administrative management, when you shall have made this possible by the necessary legislation.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House,
January 12, 1937.

How Four States Have Set Example

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 12

Effective reorganization in state executive departments illustrates the hopes of federal accomplishment in the same field. The following shows what typical states have done:

State	Date	Gov	No. of Separate Execu. Agencies Before	After
Mass.	1919	Coolidge	121	20
New York	1925	Smith	180	18
Virginia	1928	Byrd	95	13
Maine	1930	Gardiner	65	15
U. S. (proposed)	1937	Roosevelt	100+	12

Net savings effected by states ranged from .5 per cent to 1.5 per cent of total executive expense. A saving of 1 per cent would reduce similar executive-administrative costs for the Federal Government about $30,000,000, it is estimated.

Plan Cuts Audit Tsar's Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—That hill-king of federal agencies, the comptroller general's office, which has long exercised a quasi-feudal independence in the capital, holding other federal agencies at sword's point, will be renamed and completely reorganized under the Brownlow committee's plan.

In a highly technical chapter on "Fiscal Management," the committee accuses Congress of having made a mistake when it set up the comptroller general's office in 1921, by combining two inconsistent matters, the power to audit, and the power to control.

The result has been "uncertainty, delay and expense"—at times almost reaching "administrative paralysis"; while the constitutional authority of the Executive has been weakened says the report and a situation created "clearly in violation of the constitutional principle of authority between the legislative and executive branches of the Government."

In one of the sharpest chapters of its report, the President's committee describes the inefficiency that follows present procedure, declaring flatly that "the general accounting office has failed to achieve an independent audit of national expenditures" and that final settlements of fiscal transactions are delayed from three months to three years.

"Thus division of authority destroys responsibility and produces delays and uncertainties," says the report. "It has become increasingly difficult and at times simply impossible."

Sweeping recommendations are made in this field of fiscal management. Following the old recommendation of former President Hoover, the budget bureau would be placed under the Treasury which should have broad authority to set up standard accounting systems for all federal agencies. The comptroller general's present power to control, as well as audit, would be ended and his title would be changed to auditor general.

Another important proposal is to set up a continuing research agency on administrative management under the budget bureau. From here, it is proposed, a constant investigation and reorganization of the administrative structure would be carried on.

Income Tax Fraud Costs $2,000,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Moses Parshelsky, a Brooklyn dealer in building supplies and real estate, was under five years' probation by a Federal Court today after making a settlement of $2,000,000 in an income tax fraud case. Federal officials said it was the largest settlement of its kind ever paid.

Mr. Parshelsky, who founded his fortune in lumber during the World War, pleaded guilty yesterday in the United States District Court to charges of fraud. Judge Robert A. Inch suspended sentence, put him on probation, and fined the firm of Parshelsky Brothers, Inc., $500.

His action was taken after James D. Saver, assistant United States attorney, informed the court the defendant had paid the $2,000,000 in six certified checks.

Mr. Saver said an investigation begun in November, 1932, disclosed tax deficiencies of $2,367,323, on which the legal penalties plus a 6 per cent interest on the original tax would have brought the total sum to $4,000,000. The real estate man filed an offer of compromise and the Department of Justice accepted it Jan. 6.

The prosecution nolle prossed an indictment against Wilbur German, a bookkeeper accused of aiding Parshelsky in the frauds. Saver said German had been a fugitive from justice five years.

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'Good Management' Aim Of Reorganization Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The actual administrative reorganization proposed by the Brownlow committee is aimed, in the words of the report, at "good management, without which in the modern world nothing can continue, not even democracy."

Good management in the Government is to be achieved on the administrative side by equipping the President with "the essential modern arms of management" to deal with his departments; then by enlarging the number of departments from 10 to 12 by adding a Department of Social Welfare and a Department of Public Works; then by placing under these departments all the many administrative agencies and commissions which have grown up, some with semi-independent authority; and finally by "reviving and extending the principle of executive accountability to Congress by an effective independent audit and report of fiscal transactions."

Based on Constitution

Treatment of this entire reorganization field is based upon the mandate of the Constitution that the executive power should be vested in the President.

Acting under pressure of expediency, facing expanding national needs, various government departments were set up. After the Civil War, executive agencies under the President, such as the Civil Service Commission, were established, and independent regulatory agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. During the World War and the depression, many new agencies were established.

There are now, the report points out, "A dozen agencies which are totally independent—a new and headless 'fourth branch' of the Government."

Grew Without Plan

"The executive branch," the report continues, "has thus grown up without plan or design like the barns, shacks, silos, tool sheds and garages of an old farm. . . ."

This gangling structure makes for bureaucracy, and in the face of probable charges that the vast governmental changes recommended in the report would increase still further bureaucratic threats, the following basic points are made:

"The safeguarding of the citizen from narrow-minded and dictatorial bureaucratic interference and control is one of the primary obligations of democratic government. It can be accomplished only by so centralizing the determination of administrative policy that there is a clear line of conduct laid down for all officialdom to follow and then by so decentralizing the actual administrative operation that the government servant remains himself one of the people in touch with the people and does not degenerate into an isolated and arrogant bureaucrat."

Judicial Functions

Application of these general principles is nowhere better illustrated than in proposed disposition of the judicial functions of the independent agencies. Blanketing these agencies into the regular departments under cabinet officials might seem at first sight to damage these judicial functions—even if they are accepted as desirable. But actually, it is proposed to separate the administrative from the judicial functions of such agencies, to place the "housekeeping" work in regular departmental channels, but to retain the judicial functions in a quasi-autonomous position.

Such a reform would remove the long-standing objection that several of these agencies act now as administrator, prosecutor, judge, and jury all at once.

Pressures and influences sometimes are properly presented to commissioners in their role as administrators which are highly improper if presented to the same men as judges. "The mixed duties of the commissions render escape from these subversive influences impossible," said the report.

The new judicial function, says the report, "would be wholly independent of the department and the President with respect to its work and its decisions. Its members would be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate for long-staggered terms and would be removable only for causes stated in the statute."

The plan also would assimilate into the departments the government corporations which have grown so rapidly in recent years until on Oct. 1, 1936, there were almost 14,000 federal business corporations and about 90 Federal Government corporations. The first category includes national banks, farm loan association, and the like; the latter group consists of things like the RFC, HOLC and TVA. The committee would place business corporations under special supervisory agencies in the appropriate departments, whole governmental corporations also would be in the departments, but with their personnel under civil service or otherwise supervised personnel.

Duties of Departments

The report outlines the main field of each of the 12 major departments. The new Department of Social Welfare would be:

To advise the President with regard to social welfare.

To administer federal health, educational and social activities; to conduct research in these fields; to administer federal grants, if any, for such purposes; to protect the consumer; to conduct the federal aspects of federal-state programs of social security where need is the basis of payment to beneficiaries; to administer all federal eleemosynary, corrective, and penal institutions; and to administer probation and parole.

The Department of Public Works would be

To advise the President with regard to public works.

To design, construct, and maintain large-scale public works which are not incidental to the normal work of other departments, except as their agent on request; to administer federal grants, if any, to state or local governments or other agencies for construction purposes; and to gather information with regard to public works standards throughout the nation.

Department Renamed

The Department of Interior, renamed the Department of Conservation, would be:

To advise the President with regard to the protection and use of the natural resources of the nation and the public domain.

To administer the public lands, parks, territories, and reservations, and enforce the conservation laws with regard to public lands and mineral and water resources, except as otherwise assigned.

Not the least important and interesting feature of the report—probably that in which taxpayers are most keenly interested—is in the liquidation of "emergency" activities of the past four years. To bring these into established departments, some have feared, would ensure their permanence. To the contrary, replies the Brownlow report. Putting them into the departments will provide a permanent personnel which can proceed to their2 liquidation, "demobilization is carried on by the overhead, not by the staq, and can be more vigorous when the overhead is permanent, as in a department, and is not itself marked for extinction."

Exactly what agencies shall go in which departments, is carefully omitted by the report, this task being left to later and continuous adjustment. As the committee says, "a nice blueprint, an attractive-looking chart, is not the end of reorganization. . . ."

Mathematics Group Honors Texas Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America, the first at its forty-third and the second at its twenty-first annual meeting, have completed a joint-session at Duke University and the University of North Carolina. This was the first time the two purely mathematical bodies in the United States have met in the southeast and the event was declared highly successful.

Some 300 mathematicians from national universities representing every part of the Union attended with guests and speakers from foreign countries. Interest centered about the youngest of the mathematical family, the field of topology, the study of certain properties of space which are not changed by any amount of stretching or compressing. Speaking on this subject at the opening conference was Dr. R. L. Moore of the University of Texas who had as his subject "'Upper Semi-Continuous Collections." At the afternoon session of the first day Dr. W. Hurewicz, formerly of the faculty of Amsterdam University, now at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, addressed the mathematicians on "Homotopy and Homology."

The third day of the sessions was featured by the election of Dr. R. L. Moore of the University of Texas, president of the American Mathematical Society, to succeed Dr. Solomon Lefschetz of Princeton University. In his retiring address, Dr. Lefeschetz, holder of the Fine Chair in mathematics at Princeton since 1925, discussed "The Role of Algebra in Topology." Other officers named by the American Mathematical Society to serve with Dr. Moore were: Prof. J. L. Walsh, Harvard, vice-president; Prof. P. A. Smith, Columbia, treasurer; Prof T. R. [illegible], Wells College, associate secretary; Prof. E. R. Hedrick, University of California, member of the editorial committee of the Bulletin; Prof. C. C. MacDuffee, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Einar Hille, Yale, member of the editorial committee of the transactions; Prof. J. D. Tamarkin, Brown; Prof. G. C. Evans, California, and Prof. J. R. Kline, Pennsylvania, members of the editorial committe of the colloquim publications.

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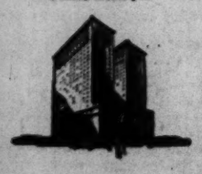

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For Merit Where Merit Is Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 12

The Brownlow Committee urges transformation of existing civil service procedure to a brand new career service system, and places this recommendation on a par with its sweeping plan t oreorganize government departments. Illustrative of its desire, the report says:

After more than 50 years experience with civil service in federal, state, and local governments, there is overwhelming evidence to show that the original theory of merely protecting appointments from political influence through a legalistic system ot civil service administration is inadequate to serve democratic government under modern conditions.

There is still need for protection, but the urgent new need today is for the development of a real career service through positive, constructive, modern personnel administration. The functions that the Federal Government has been called upon to perform are increasingly numerous, technical, and difficult. It is today the world's largest and most intricate administrative establishment.

A thoroughgoing modernization and extension of personnel administration is required. The great need of American democratic institutions is an able civil service.

What Makes Americans Move Is Found Mostly Their Fault

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Vast movements of people to and fro in the United States in the last 15 years—including among them one of the great migrations of history—are charted today in a public affairs pamphlet, Restless Americans, by Clifton T. Little, based on an exhaustive study by the University of Pennsylvania.

The pamphlet is another in the steadily growing 10-cent series of summaries of great research undertakings of various American foundations, published by the Public Affairs Committee, a non-partisan group in Washington.

The movement of populations is a lesser-studied aspect of the general relief problem of the United States, for except when forced by religious or racial persecution, these peoples migrated because they needed to improve their lot.

There are, therefore, four areas in the United States from which people are migrating because of distress. They are the southern Applachian coal plateaus, the cotton belt, the cut-over region of the Great Lakes, and the great plains.

Poverty of people in these areas is greater than elsewhere. In two areas—the coal and cut-over regions—the poverty is largely due to ruthless exploitation of natural resources. In the other two regions, the main reason is reliance upon a single crop, combined with soil wastage and other exploitation.

People have always been on the move in the United States. Immigration into the country was frequently secondary to migration within the country, and now that immigration is cut off, the internal movement seems to have been accelerated. Since 1920, for example, it is estimated that 10 states of the Southeast lost some 1,700,000 people to more favored regions.

Americans moved from New England and the rest of the seaboard to fill the western country primarily because they wanted to improve their lot. That is precisely the reason why people are today on the move in the United States more restlessly than in any other continent.

Little Cash in Flush Times

Dire economic conditions in the coal plateaus stand out as a propellant of migration. In the bumper year of 1929, when most newspapers and public-speakers confessed to nothing wrong in the United States, and it was a day of two-chicken pots and two-car garages, the average man, woman, and child on farms in 40 per cent of these counties received less than $100 during the whole year.

In none of the counties was gross farm income more than $300 a head. A recent study in one county in Kentucky shows that only two of 228 homes surveyed had running water in the kitchen, half of them were without toilet facilities of any kind, and only one home had an inside flush toilet, Electricity was available in only two homes.

In the same county, only 23 per cent of the land was level enough to plow without serious soid wastage. Since the farm people cannot live without cultivating the sloping fields, a progressive lowering of standards continues. While the land gets worse, the size of the families increases.

One Third Should Leave

Official surveys recently concluded that in 33 of 34 counties in eastern Kentucky, acreage in crops should be reduced by 42.4 per cent to use the land to best advantage. That means that at least one third of the 1930 farm population there should leave the farm.

Stranded coal miners are left in great numbers in adjacent areas. Of some 30,000 unemployed miners, it is estimated that two thirds should be placed elsewhere.

Total surplus population in this Appalachian region is therefore set down at approximately 340,000, and the surplus of births over deaths is from 1½ to twice the national average.

From the cotton belt comes an additional population pressure, dependent upon one crop and second only to the Appalachians in high birth rate. Cash incomes run from $250 to $500 a farm. The flood of Negroes from the cotton belt into northern industrial centers forms in the last 20 years "one of the greatest migrations of history."

Must Tighten Cotton Belt

"Despite expansion in employment which can reasonably be visualized for the immediate future,' says the report, "the old-cotton belt must plan for emigration. If the world market for cotton is permanently lost, it may become necessary for 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 persons to leave and seek employment in other parts of the country."

In the cutover regions of the Great Lakes states, comprising roughly the 76 counties in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, farms are poor, forests depleted, unemployment great in the mines. Long-range reforestation is suggested as a remedy, and much less emigration is needed than in the other two regions.

In the Great Plains, unwise depletion of resources has eld to serious soil erosion. Return to grazing land seems needed, and this report recommends a reduction of population—by migration—of more than 390,000.

Motor Boat Show Displays Many Types Of New Sport Craft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The National Motor Boat Show has settled down to the serious business of showing the great growth of the industry expected during the coming year, after a clean-up yesterday following the crowd of visitors to the exhibition at Grand Central Palace on the opening day.

Cabin cruisers of the smaller types and the various types of Diesel engines, large and small, are the features attracting most attention. Naturally, the biggest boat in the show, the Wheeler Playmate, 54 feet long, with its equipment of twin Diesel engines, and Sterling, with a projecting platform at the bow, and which is equipped like a New England swordfish boat, had a constant stream of visitors over the side, but the real enthusiasts paid much more attention to the little boats, shown by Chris Craft, Elso, Speedways and the American Car and Foundry Company.

Dozens of types of sloops and catboats, down to the little craft used for winter racing, and even to rowboats, including a Cape Cod beach boat, which looked as if it would fold up and be stowed away in an automobile, yet was equipped with paddles and a small mast with a red sail that came apart and tucked under the thwarts, were filling in under the overhangs of the great cruisers.

The outboard motors and motor boats, many of them unable to get into the lower floor, have found refuge in the mezzanine gallery. Here also are the Humarock Baby of the Middle Atlantic type, which Clayton Bishop drove to victory in the Albany-New York marathon last year; the group of Pow-Wow Craft from Amesbury, Mass., and the freak pontoon-hydroplane boat, built by the Aerodynamic Corporation which looks like nothing but the catamaran of the early eighties of the last century, but which skims over the water fast enough to overtake even a fast-flying swallow.

As part of motor boat week, practically every organization that is interested in the sport is holding meetings here this week. The initial affair brought collegians together on Saturday, when the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association held its meeting at the Hotel Lexington.

The annual regatta will be held this year at Saratoga Lake on June 26, 27 and 28, with the time trials assigned to the final day. It was also announced that a special trophy will be awarded to the collegian or school-boy who finishes first in the Albany-New York race.

Price Rise Seen In Men's Clothing

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP)—Sharp rises are ahead this year in the price of men's apparel, members of the International Association of Clothing Designers advised today, while its president said production in 3000 domestic factories had increased 20 per cent.

Joseph Peters, Cincinnati designer, said the more colorful spring clothes would cost 10 per cent more than last year, and that fall and winter-wear would be 15 to 20 per cent higher.

Other delegates concurred, declaring wool prices and labor costs have increased. Isadore Schwartz, also of Cincinnati, cited "a larger demand due to better business conditons" as another reason for the predicted advance.

Dutch Air Liner Crash Laid to Croydon Fog

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Fog, which caused the pilot to lose his way, was held responsible by a coroner's jury today for the crash of a KLM (Dutch) airliner near Croydon Airdrome, Dec. 9.

Among the victims was Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogyro. The jury recommended that decision whether an airliner should take off in bad weather should rest with an officially appointed authority instead of a pilot.

Dickinson Joins Railroad

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—John Dickinson, who resigned as assistant United States attorney general last month, will become general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Feb. 1.

Mr. Dickinson, a former law partner of Senator William G. McAdoo, was formerly a professor at Harvard, Radcliffe, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. He was assistant Secretary of Commerce from 1933 to 1935 when he became assistant attorney general.

New Step Tends To Center Power In the Executive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — The Brownlow report charts another long step toward the enlargement of the White House staff. From the days when a secretary or two in the original residence were enough to do the work of the Chief Executive, to the present teeming office building, it is still a farther step to the greatly enlarged headquarters staff now proposed.

"The President needs help," says the report. "His immediate staff assistance is entirely inadequate." And it proposes some six new executive assistants whose job would be to maintain continuous contact, on the President's behalf, with the wide range of administration carried on by the 12 departments.

Reorganizing the delicacy of this proposal, the report says the new officials would "not be assistant presidents in any sense . . . Their effectiveness . . . will . . . be directly proportional to their ability to discharge their functions with restraint.

Chosen by President

They would remain in the background, issue no orders, make no decisions, emit no public statements. Men for these positions should be carefully chosen by the President from within and without the Government. They should be men in whom the President has personal confidence and whose character and attitude is such that they would not attempt to exercise power on their own account. They should be possessed of high competence, great physical vigor, and a passion for anonymity. They should be installed in the White House itself, directly accessible to the President.

In addition, the three managerial agencies of the Government, the new civil service administration, the bureau of the budget, and the national resources board would be part of the executive office, not any department.

To balance the apparently great expansion of the executive branch, both in the White House itself and in incorporating the independent agencies into the regular departments, it is proposed also to strengthen Congress' checking power over the Executive.

Would Level Barriers

Executive accountability to Congress, it is claimed, will be improved by elimination of contradictory policies within the administrative side.

Adequate machinery in Congress to collect and co-ordinate information which it requires to hold the Executive to account is recommended, arising out of the investigating power of Congress. Special fiscal committees to receive the reports of the proposed auditor-general are proposed, as well as special committees keeping regular surveillance on non-fiscal operations of the executive side.

Congress obscures its own hold over the Executive, the report argues—in one of its most adroit dialectics—by "imposing upon the Executive in too great detail minute requirements for the organization and operation of the administrative machinery. Faced by such mandatory and detailed legislative requirements . . . first the bureau chief, then the secretary of the department, and then the President is absolved from part of his executive responsibility, and in consequence the Congress is foreclosed from adequately criticizing the conduct of the business."

Court Declines To Fix Status Of Notary as Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 12—A notary public in Oregon is ineligible, as a state officer, to serve in the Legislature. But the state Senate, not the court, has the final power to rule on the matter. That was the decision of John P. Winter, circuit judge of Multnomah county.

His ruling was the result of denial of an injunction asked by Dellmore Lessard, Democrat, state Senator from Multnomah county, enjoining the Secretary of State from ordering the County Commissioners to name someone to supersede him.

Senator Lessard, however, is not the only Oregon legislator faced by this predicament, inasmuch as 11 others also are listed as notaries public. Several already have turned in their resignations as notaries. The controversy probably will not be settled until the Legislature meets, if then. In the meantime Senator Lessard indicated that he planned an appeal to the Oregon Supreme Court for a reversal of the decision.

Stated Judge Winter:

"The courts uniformly hold that the office of a notary public is a state office, and it necessarily follows that a notary public is not eligible to hold the office of a legislator. But it seems to this court that it is also true that at least one third of the members of both houses are notaries, and that perhaps ever since the Constitution was adopted many members of both houses have been notaries.

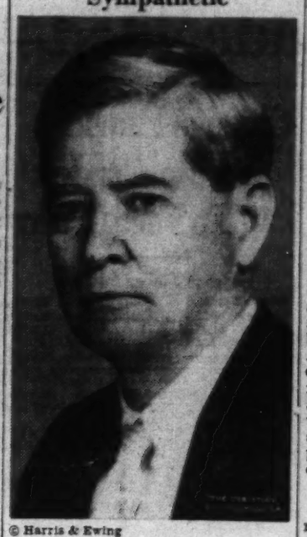
"It is not what the courts may think the law is in this case, but what the Legislature may say it is. If the court should grant an injunction, it would necessarily have to determine absolutely that the plaintiff is qualified. It has no such power."

Overseas Talk Tallied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11—On the tenth anniversary last week of establishment of trans-Atlantic telephone service, officials of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reported that an average of one such call a day is made from Philadelphia. During the first year of service only 31 calls were put through from this city, but in 1936 the figure rose to 381.

Sympathetic



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James P. Buchanan
Democratic Representative of Texas Heads House Committee on Reorganization

How Departments Would Function In New Organization

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Functions of the Government departments under the proposed reorganization:

State: To advise the President on foreign affairs, conduct international relations and guard state documents.

Treasury: To advise regarding fiscal affairs, help Congress on revenue bills, collect taxes, administer credits and the debt, settle claims, pay bills, centralize accounting and procure supplies.

Justice: To give legal counsel to the President and departments, enforce laws, represent the Government in court, co-operate with other federal, state and local agencies in crime control.

Post Office: To operate the postal system, furnish facilities for decentralized service and information.

War: To advise on military affairs, administer military services.

Navy: To advise on naval affairs, administer naval services.

Conservation (now Interior): To advise on protection and use of natural resources and public domain, administer public lands, parks, reservations; enforce conservation laws.

Agriculture: To advise on agriculture, administer farm laws, conduct agricultural research, co-operate with state and local governments on relative problems.

Commerce: To advise on commerce and industry, deal with domestic and foreign problems of production and distribution, establish standards and practices, enforce laws on manufacture, merchandising, communication and transportation.

Labor: To advise on labor problems, handle labor relations and disputes, enforce labor laws, conduct research on unemployment and cost of living, administer employment offices and federal aspects of unemployment insurance.

Social Welfare: To advise on social welfare, administer health, educational and security activities; protect consumer, administer relief grants, conduct federal aspects of security program (pensions, etc.); administer federal charitable, corrective and penal institutions and parole and probation laws.

Public Works: To advise on public works, design, construct and maintain large-scale public works which are not incidental to normal work of other departments (army engineers to stay in war); allot federal funds for construction.

Cuban Plans Matured For Pan-American College

HAVANA, Jan. 12 (AP)—Plans to establish a Pan-American college, to improve relations among American nations through student groups were outlined here yesterday by Dr. B. F. Ashe, president of the University of Miami.

The college, to be known as the "Pan-American Institute of Havana," Dr. Ashe said, would be created by participation of leading colleges in the United States and Latin America. Fernando Sirgo, Cuban Secretary of Education, is sponsoring the project and arrangements are being made to found the institute within a few months, Dr. Ashe said.

New Plan Changes Methods Of Filling Government Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Selection of personnel and staffing of the Federal Government would be drastically changed under recommendations of the Brownlow report which contemplate a strictly business-like personnel service divorced from the interests of politics.

At the head of the entire personnel administration would be a single civil service administrator, himself selected on a merit basis, who would report directly to the President and be responsible only to the President. All the separate personnel agencies of the various departments and bureaus would become part of the civil service administrator's office which would fix standards of fitness, select applicants and assign individuals to positions through the entire federal establishment.

Some Few Exceptions

Only exception to this general rule would be the high positions which are principally policy-determining in character. Presumably also, although it is not stated in the report, the specialized army, navy and foreign service would continue to handle their own personnel matters.

The present civil service commission would be abolished. The single administrator would absorb the constructive portion of its functions while the "watch-dog" function of guarding the civil service against politics would be delegated to a revolving civilian board of seven members who would serve without pay except expenses.

To make the Government service itself more efficient the report recommends two important changes in the system. The career service principle which prevails now only in the officer ranks of the army, navy and foreign service would be applied in all branches of the Government.

Higher Salary Scales

And the salary scales for the top positions to which all career men would aspire would be revised upward sharply.

By these two changes particularly, the committee feels that able and promising young men could be attracted into the Government service to a degree now impossible except during an emergency. The result would be to raise the dignity and the desirability of responsible Government positions and make the Government service as attractive a career as private employment. It would also make a Government career possible for men who are dependent on their own earning powers as well as for men with private income who now represent the only large group of able men who can afford to work for the Government.

How Salaries Would Range

The new salary scales would be $20,000 for cabinet officers, $15,000 for undersecretaries and $12,000 for assistant secretaries. Permanent officials at the top of the civil service scale should receive salaries ranging from $12,000 to $15,000. Career officials in the next lower permanent grade would receive $8000 to $10,000.

Selection throughout the entire career and civil service would be on a merit basis administered under the exclusive control of the civil service administrator. While executive agencies would be presumably consulted in the meeting of their personnel requirements, the selection would be in the hands of the personnel agency and not the specific executive agency.

In other words, in any separate department the cabinet officer would have only consultative control over his own personnel. He would take the career service provided by the personnel establishment exactly as would be the case in a big private corporation.

Stated differently, the big change from the present system would be in the following respect. The existing civil service commission is primarily concerned in protecting the civil service personnel against political patronage. The new civil service administration would be charged directly with the positive task of staffing the Federal Government.

The transition from old to new should not be made hastily, or in the interests of the existing political job-holders. The committee urges fair treatment to all who have demonstrated their ability in the government service, but insists that present incumbents should not be blanketed into the classified civil service without a review of their qualifications. It suggests non-competitive tests of fitness to meet this transition problem, but once the new system is in operation all new appointments should be made on a competitive examination basis.

Missions Groups Elect

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 12 (AP)—The Foreign Missions Conference of North America closed its forty-fourth annual meeting here by electing Miss Mabel E. Emerson of Boston chairman for the 1938 conference, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Robert E. Speer of New York. The conference, composed of 40 missionary groups, voted to hold its next meeting in Hangchow, China.

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Dick Harlow Still Undecided—Colby Confirms McCoy as Coach—Red Sox Trade?

Tom Bolles Is Pleased With Material—Harlow Decision Within a Week

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rambling around the athletic channels of Harvard proved interesting yesterday. Heading for a few words with Bill Bingham, athletic director, we first found that Bill likely would not be available since a sizable fire had damaged his Wellesley home and required his attention.

Seated outside Bingham's office was Tom Bolles, the new crew coach. The pleasant faced westerner could not go into much detail concerning his oarsmen at present, but did reveal that he is pleased with the material at hand.

Anxiously, and a little impatiently, the new mentor awaits the spring to take his candidates out on the water for real workouts. "The indoor work is valuable for conditioning and fundamentals," he said, "but it is not informative enough."

He is particularly hopeful of an early spring to do as much work as possible on the water before the opening race against Princeton. "If Princeton takes to the water much before we do, it will be a tremendous handicap for us," he commented. He also looked for a quick recovery of young Franklin Roosevelt since he believes the son of the President will make a good oarsman.

"I expect to get in a lot of conditioning work as soon as the mid-year examinations are over," he continued. "Right now the work is not organized because the boys only report when they have the time. Indoor tank work is much different in balance than a rocking boat on live water."

Being unacquainted with his material is no great handicap to Bolles, since the former Washington freshman coach has a background of handling youngsters with whom he has not had any previous knowledge. In the early spring he probably will let his men try the positions they held last year and then experiment with those with which he has worked this winter. Right now he is aiming for a good sprint crew as well as a good four-mile boat.

Frank Ryan, the energetic director of public relations man (publicity man anywhere outside of Harvard), was not on hand and the press prodded uncensored into Carroll Getchell's office. "Getch," as he is better known, has a knowing finger on all Harvard athletics from the student angle to his own handling of finances.

With Harvard entering into doubleheaders in hockey the inquisitive soon learned that the doubling up has proved most profitable in experiment. "Last Saturday was our date with Dartmouth and we thought the Olympics and Toronto would round out an interesting bill," he said. With a 10,000 attendance the idea proved feasible and profitable and next Saturday the Olympics and New York Rovers will follow the Harvard-Princeton game.

Harvard takes the ice first in these doubleheaders on the rights of having originally scheduled the game for that night. The difference in gate receipts for the Crimson against Dartmouth this year from the single of last year is amazing. Whether the N. Y. Rovers will be able to finish out the game with Olympics this Saturday night or not may depend upon whether or not they will have to take a midnight train back to New York for a Sunday afternoon encounter in the New York Garden.

Hal Ulen, the Crimson swimming coach, entered the open door of "Getch's" office and volunteered the information that he would not attempt any change of style for Bill Kendall, Australian Olympic swimmer, now a member of the Crimson mermen this year anyway. "Don't believe in changing the style of any good swimmer during the competitive season," he stated.

From the H. A. A., the next path directed to the Indoor Athletic Building and the office of Dick Harlow, football coach, who stirred the New York football meeting concerning an offer from Penn State. The offer is a physical director position which is both attractive and lasting.

Strange as it may seem, the genial Harlow has made no decision as yet, but will do so within a week or 10 days. Comparable to a football coaching job, the new post offers security and life occupation, but football coaches are funny people. The mere thought of not handling a football team causes the big fellow no end of shudders.

We have seen college kids imbued with traditional sentiment beyond reason, but no student or football candidate is more heavily influenced with the so-called "old college try" than these coaches. Good judgment plays a small role when attempting to influence a coach to lay aside the football togs and whistle. As one former football coach and now a newspaperman put it regarding Harlow, "He should take the offer, but he won't." Another week will tell the story.

New Trade Rumors Develop at Fenway

Indications are that some interesting baseball news will come out of Fenway Park, Boston Red Sox headquarters, during the next two days. Manager Joe Cronin is scheduled to arrive in town Thursday morning and will remain here until the first squad of Sox batterymen and newspapermen entrain for Sarasota early in March.

More important perhaps than Cronin's arrival, however, is the scheduled conference tomorrow in New York between President Tom Yawkey, General Manager Eddie Collins and Cronin. It is understood that Yawkey will be unable to accompany Cronin here Thursday, so tomorrow's meeting was called before the Red Sox owner heads for his establishment in South Carolina and a vacation.

Of course it is possible that only 1937 player contracts will be discussed at the New York conference, but those close to the club are inclined to suspect that announcement of a trade will be made upon Cronin's arrival here Thursday. If the club expects to put up a serious struggle for the 1937 American League pennant, against such powerful outfits as New York and Detroit, Cronin will need far more batting punch than the team possesses at the moment. But whether a deal is completed or not, Joe will undoubtedly have some interesting ideas concerning his 1937 plans.

The 1936 policy of passing out meal money to players and letting them eat where they please, has been abandoned by the Boston Bees, it is announced by President Bob Quinn. This spring the team will again be housed at the Pheil hotel, which is ideal in every respect, except that it doesn't have a dining room. But Quinn has reached an agreement with the manager of the Hotel Princess Martha, whereby the Bees can eat their meals there and simply sign checks. Princess Martha, once headquarters of the Yankees, is only a minute's walk from the Pheil.

Tufts Vs. Brown

Despite the lack of offensive power that came to light in the losing game against Rutgers last Saturday night, the Tufts College basketball team is expected to contain some starters against the strong Brown quintet tomorrow night. As shown in Rutgers' game, the Tufts team will have to sharpen up the scoring eye if any appreciable results are to be forthcoming.

Chicago Hawks Invade Garden To Face Bruins

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Chicago Black Hawks
F. Cook, lw		rw, March
Weiland, c		c, Trudell
Goldsworthy, rw		lw, P. Thompson
Jerwa, id		rd, Seibert
Shore, rd		id, Blair
Thompson, g		g, Karakas

Bruins alternates—Portland, Hollett, Beattie, O'Neil, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Smith, Schmidt.

Chicago alternates—Burke, Levinsky, Palangio, Gottselig, Larochelle, Kelly, Brydson, Jackson.

Looking at the records, one would think this game between the Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks at the Boston Garden tonight to be an easy two points for the home forces. But one of the peculiarities of the game of hockey is its uncertainty, and surely there is room for uncertainty tonight.

First, the Bruins may or may not be in full command of their vaunted power. If Jack Portland, Charlie Sands and Hooley Smith return to action and the other members of the club are all right, the power will be available. If not, the Bruins are definitely in for a warm session.

Trailing

These invading Black Hawks have been the subject of much discussion around the circuit. Two years ago they won the world title. Last year they made the playoffs, but this year they are trailing the American division rather badly. Their aversion to open hockey is said to be the reason for their failure to win more games and this might be substantiated by their occasional spurts in which they have displayed a good attack and have won games.

Chicago did not arrive in Boston until late noon and immediately repaired to the Hotel Manger. In games played between the two this season Chicago has not won a game. They tied 1 to 1 here and then played two games in Chicago, Boston winnning on both occasions, 2-1 and 2-0.

Changes

Since last appearing here the Hawks have made changes in the club roster, Pete Palangio, veteran minor league forward from St. Louis, has been added, along with Pep Kelly, secured in a trade for Billy Kendall from Toronto. The veteran center Tommy Cook has been released.

Other games listed for tonight will see Montreal at Americans and Detroit at Canadiens.

Tonight marks the trial of the new season ticket plan of the Bruins. Season tickets not picked up by 8:10 o'clock will go on public sale with the hope of cutting down the needless congestion around the lobby ticket offices. W. M.

N. E. College Notes

Harvard's undefeated hockey team bumps into unbeaten Brown in the Rhode Island Auditorium tonight. The Crimson with 15 straight victories, nine remaining over from last year, rules the heavy favorite. The Bruins have five consecutive triumphs to their credit, but the competition encountered hasn't been in the class of Harvard's.

Coach Gil Dobie, Boston College's football mentor, returned to the college yesterday and started right in where he left off before his automobile mishap last Dec. 2. He approved the present rule covering pass interference, but said that the rule too frequently was incorrectly applied by officials.

Both Holy Cross and Dartmouth have announced entering their mile teams into the Prout games scheduled for the Boston Garden Jan. 30. The Crusaders have always presented a formidable team, while Dartmouth's quartets are noted for their speed.

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's hockey team will feel more or less at home when he takes his six to Brunswick, Maine, tomorrow afternoon, for Herb's residence is in Norway, Maine, and he has done considerable ball playing in that area. The Huskies will leave tomorrow morning, staying in Portland over night, and then return Thursday afternoon in time for the Massachusetts State game.

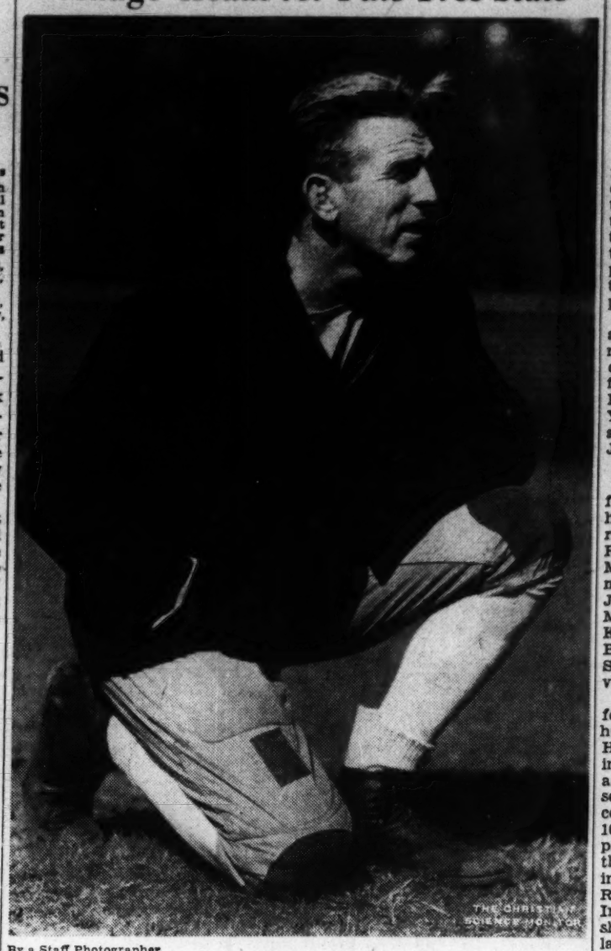
Mack President of A's

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP) — Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Athletics, Philadelphia's American League baseball club, was elected president and treasurer at the annual meeting yesterday, succeeding John D. Shibe, who retired. Mack's eldest son, Roy, was re-elected vice-president and secretary. A nephew of Shibe, Benjamin McFarland, was elected traveling secretary. Rudolph Von Ohl, traveling secretary for many years, was retained to instruct McFarland in his new duties. Another nephew, Frank McFarland, was named assistant treasurer. Robert Schroeder was retained as assistant secretary. A ladies' day was approved for the first time.

College Hockey Results

Colby 2, Bowdoin 1.
Mass. State 2, M. I. T. 1.

'Mudge' Heads for Pine Tree State



By a Staff Photographer

Al McCoy, Likable Northeastern Three-Sport Coach, Has Resigned to Take a Position at Colby College

Colby President Confirms Report Concerning McCoy

BULLETIN

Official confirmation of the report that Alfred M. McCoy, Northeastern coach, would go to Colby, was received from Franklin Winslow Johnson, Colby president, this morning. President Johnson is at present in Washington.

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Northeastern University today started in all seriousness to look for a new basketball, baseball and football coach to replace the capable three-sport Alfred Mudge McCoy, who tendered his resignation yesterday, effective June 30, to accept the head coaching job of Colby's gridiron fortunes.

Although no definite confirmation could be obtained from McCoy or from officials at the Waterville college, according to information received from reliable sources, it is fairly safe to say that Northeastern's successful coach for the past seven years will be at Colby's football helm when next fall rolls around.

Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics at Northeastern, issued a statement this afternoon: "I am very sorry to see Mr. McCoy leave Northeastern University. He has coached our baseball and basketball teams for the past seven years and during that time his teams have maintained an excellent record. He has been head coach since the time the sport was started in 1932. Whatever success we have enjoyed in football during its few years since the sport was adopted at Northeastern has been entirely due to his untiring efforts. I feel that he has produced remarkable results in this short time. He leaves Northeastern with my sincere best wishes and the hope that he will find continued success in his new position."

No Applicants

Professor Parsons said this morning that as yet no applications for McCoy's job had been received, but that the names of several available coaches had been given to him.

According to Professor Parsons, when a new coach is chosen he will not necessarily have to be able to coach all three sports. "As a matter of fact," Professor Parsons said, "we might even have a coach for each sport, but in any event I feel certain that we shall have one to take over the baseball duties. Whether or not our next football coach handles our basketball team depends entirely upon the individual."

In taking over the football reins at Colby, McCoy will have a difficult task on his hands, for the Waterville college gridiron stock has been below par for a number of years. McCoy will have to revive and stimulate the interest in football at his new post. Colby, unable to keep pace with its state rivals, Maine, Bowdoin and Bates, has not won the Pine Tree state title in football for many years.

However, McCoy is well equipped to give Colby the needed impetus to make it an important factor in football. The gridiron game has been his hobby for years and with the opportunity of devoting all of his time to the sport at the Waterville college will enable him to instill the necessary interest and build up the school morale.

While building his team, McCoy will give Maine fans spectacular football. The popular Northeastern coach was noted for his trick plays and wide-open brand of football. This type of play will do much to bring Colby back prominently into the football picture.

McCoy prepared at Newton High School and Dean Academy, where he was a star end in football and pitcher and outfielder in baseball. He matriculated at Penn State, where he captained the freshmen football team and won a regular end position as a 149-pound sophomore in 1923. His team went to the Rose Bowl that year but lost to Southern California, 14 to 13.

Captain Twice

He later transferred to Lafayette, where he played football for two years. In his freshman year he was elected captain and thus established the precedent of captaining the freshman teams of two colleges.

McCoy graduated from Lafayette in 1927 after which he accepted a position as coach at Hackettstown (N. J.) High School, which he developed into a state championship contender. He left a state title team at Hackettstown to assume his duties at Northeastern in 1929. Since Northeastern inaugurated football McCoy's elevens have won 17, lost eight and tied five games. His 1934 team lost only one out of eight contests and his 1935 eleven went through undefeated.

He will continue at Northeastern until June, coaching the basketball and baseball teams and carrying his usual teaching program. He hopes to be able to spend a few days at Colby this spring in order to have a look at the material available there next season.

Fred Perry Has Had Remarkable Career in the Sports World

Fred Perry, who meets Ellsworth Vines, at Boston Garden on Jan. 18, in the professional tennis matches that lead to the world's championship, has had a remarkable career in the sports world.

Considering that Perry came from a humble station in life and rose to the top of what in England is considered a "gentleman's game," and did it without any training or assistance, other than his own efforts and by hard work, entitles him to a bit more than the ordinary commendation given to a champion.

Fred Perry was born May 18, 1909, in the village of Stockport, Cheshire, Eng. His father was Samuel Perry, a half-timer in cotton. Twenty-five years later Fred was crowned world's amateur champion of a sport which was a closed book to his family at his birth and which the young man, himself, had never heard of up to the time he was 15 years of age.

Wins Title at 25

Perry won the tennis championship of Great Britain at Wimbledon at the age of 25 and it had been exactly 25 years since a son of John Bull had last carried off the crown. That victory established him at the pinnacle of the tennis world, as the inheritor of the mantle that had been worn by Bill Tilden, Henri Cochet and Ellsworth Vines, and as the greatest player produced in England since the days of the Dohertys almost 30 years before.

For the past three years, Fred Perry has ruled the amateur courts of the world with a record surpassed in our time only by Tilden. His elevation as the king of tennis really came about in 1933, when he was instrumental in bringing the Davis Cup back to the British Isles for the first time since 1912.

Picks Up Game at 16

Since then, Perry has been almost invincible in championship play. He has won the title at Wimbledon three times; he was won eight successive singles matches in four Davis Cup challenge rounds; he has carried off the championship of France, Australia, Argentina and other countries in Europe and he stands as the only player from abroad in history to win the American crown three times. His last victory was gained in 1936 over Donald Budge in the final and it gave him permanent possession of the challenge trophy.

Perry's remarkable success on the tennis court is particularly notable because of the fact that his introduction to the game was made so comparatively late in life. Unlike Richards, Lenglen, Cochet and Lacoste, he was no schoolboy wonder. As has been stated, he did not even know that such a game as tennis existed until he was 15 years old and it was a year later that he could first lay claim to possession of a racket.

Without money and without guidance from coaches or players of experience, Perry became a world's champion almost entirely through his own efforts and perseverance. He was a self-made player who became sold on the game from the time he first caught sight of it through the knothole of a fence surrounding the courts at Eastport where Charles Kingsley was playing in 1924 and who applied himself to mastering it with an enthusiasm that overcame all obstacles.

Through observation of players like Kingsley, he got ideas which helped him to formulate his own type of game and with the help of Pop Summers, who sold him on the idea of taking the ball on the rise, he gradually brought his game along until he was able to offer respectable opposition to tournament competitors. In 1927 he won his first event, a junior tournament at Northwood, and he joined the Herga Club at Harrow, where he met Franke Wilde, with whom he teamed up in doubles.

Huskies' Track Hopes Limited To Small Squad

Although handicapped by a squad numbering only 17 candidates, coach Ed Parsons of Northeastern's track team isn't allowing a little thing like the paucity of track material bother him. Instead, he is taking all due advantage of his plight by using it as an incentive to get more from each individual performer.

With the indoor track season around the bend Coach Parsons is now beginning to prime his "undercover" men for the events scheduled for the next three months. The Huskies have entries in the Boston Y. M. C. A. open handicap track and field meet which is booked for Jan. 23.

Henderson Outstanding

Out of the 17 men Coach Parsons feels that he has seven men that he can depend upon to earn points regularly for Northeastern. They are Ray F. Henderson, a senior from Medford; Andy Zamparelli, sophomore from Medford; Capt. Arthur Johnston, a Milton boy; Daniel Miles, Norwood sophomore; Charles Kerins, another sophomore from Brookline; George Leck, senior from Saugus; and Jim Colligen, Newtonville junior.

Henderson is an outstanding performer in both the low and high hurdles. While competing at Medford High school he won these events in the Interscholastic meet and then after entering Northeastern placed second in the New England Intercollegiates. Henderson also runs the 100 and 220-yard sprints and takes part in the mile relay. Parsons says that he will go a long way in helping fill the gap left by Al Hakanson, Roslindale four-event man last year. In the Boston College-New Hampshire-Northeastern triangular meet last year Hakanson won three of the four events consisting of the low and high hurdles and the 100 and 220-yard runs.

Zamparelli Great Runner

Zamparelli, captain-elect of the cross-country team, is one of the best long-distance runners ever to enter Northeastern. In all of the cross-country runs that he has competed in he has finished either as the winner or among the leaders. Coach Parsons will use him in the one or two-mile race. At present he is in great shape and the Huskies expect much from him. Local track fans will have an opportunity to see him perform in the Prout games at the Boston Garden when he will compete against some of the country's leading runners.

Captain Johnston has been coming along slow this season due to an injury received some time last fall. It is doubtful if he will be ready for the Prout games, but Coach Parsons hopes to have him in condition for one and two-mile runs by the time their first dual meet rolls around.

Miles is developing into a good high-jumper. He does better than six feet and is expected to improve that mark considerably as the season develops. Parsons also hopes to make a good broadjumper out of him in the near future.

Kerins and Colligen are the boys who toss the 16-pound shot and heave the discus. Kerins does better than 43ft. with the shot and with more work should break 45 feet. Colligen has shown good possibilities in both events and is likely to come prominently into Northeastern's track picture before the season has closed.

Hub Events

Tonight

Yachting—Eastern Y. C. meeting, Harvard Club, 8:30.
College Hockey—Boston University vs. Boston College at Arena, 8.
Pro Hockey—Chicago Hawks at Boston Garden, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Basketball—Boston University vs. Worcester Polytechnic at B. U. Gym.

Coming

College Hockey—Northeastern vs. Massachusetts State, Arena, Jan. 14, 8 p. m.
Auto Races—Midget cars at Boston Garden, Jan. 14.
Swimming—B. U. vs. Bowdoin, Y pool 3:15, Jan. 14.
Amateur Hockey—Harvard vs. Princeton and Olympics vs. N. Y. Rovers, Garden, Jan. 16.
Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.
Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 19.
Schoolboy Hockey—Bay State League, Arena, Jan. 16, 1 p. m.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

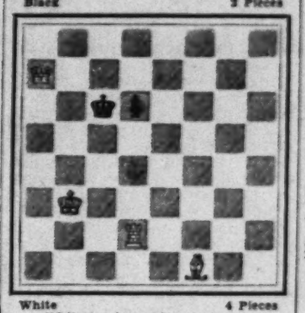
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 12, 1937

Problem No. 1895

By O. Wurzburg

Black — 2 Pieces



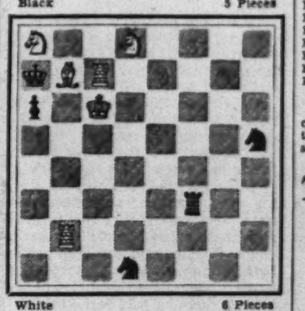
White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Grand Rapids Herald, Nov. 13, 1932)

Problem No. 1896

By O. Wurzburg

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(The Problem, April 25, 1914. Motto: "Ay, Every Inch a King")

Solutions to Problems

No. 1893. Q-B7

No. 1894.
1. Q-K5 — P-K16
2. Kt-B3 — any
1. ——— — P-Q4
2. Kt-Q4 — any
1. ——— — K-B7
2. Q-Q3ch — any
1. ——— — K-K7
2. Q-K3ch — any
1. ——— — K-K5
2. Q-Kt4ch

End-Game No. 338. After Black plays QxKtP, White wins with 1 Q-Q3, QxRch; 2 K-K2, P-K3; 3 BxKtch, K-K2; 4 BxB, RxB; 5 Q-Q7ch, K-B3; 6 QxBPch, and wins.

End-Game

The ending below is taken from the section of Chess Pie III entitled "The End-Game Today." The composer is R. Reti. The beauty of this composition lies chiefly in the apparent winning variation which enables Black to achieve a surprising draw. Reti's endings have great poignancy.

End-Game No. 339

Black — 4 Pieces

White — 2 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Volume 6 of Reinfeld's "Modern Chess Library" is entitled "Chess Combinations and Traps," and is a collection of 109 positions, mainly combinational, edited by F. Reinfeld and taken from V. Sosin's German work, "Kombinationen und Fallen." Many of these endings have appeared in the end-game section of this column. This pamphlet of 43 pages is well printed and a bargain at 75 cents. It can be secured from F. Reinfeld, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Radio Station WNYC has been running a weekly 15-minute chess broadcast Sundays at 11 a. m. for well over a year. Mr. Helms, publisher of the American Chess Bulletin, and a fixture in New York chess publicity, arranges these programs. Each week there is a guest speaker, with a weekly problem and news items.

The game below was played in the current Manhattan Chess Club championship. Simonson, who finished second in the national championship last May, makes effective disposition of a dangerous opponent.

English Opening

Simonson White	Cohen Black	Simonson White	Cohen Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	22 R-KB	B-Kt3
2 Kt-QB3	P-B3	23 Q-Kt3	Kt-B4
3 P-K4	P-Q4	24 Q-Q	Kt-K3

Pfohr White	Elskases Black	Pfohr White	Elskases Black
4 P-K5	P-Q5	25 P-B4	B-B2
5 PxKt	PxKt	26 Q-B	B-K3
6 KtPxP	KtPxP	27 P-B5	Q-B2
7 P-Q4	P-K4	28 B-K3	Q-B4
8 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	29 Q-Kt2	B-Q3
9 B-K2	Kt-Q2	30 QR-Kt1	B-B
10 Castles	R-Kt1	31 Q-Kt3	P-R4
11 R-K	B-K2	32 B-B4	Kt-Q
12 Kt-B4	B-R6	33 Q-B2	P-R5
13 B-Q3	R-Kt5	34 R-Kt4	Q-B2
14 P-Kt3	Q-R4	35 Q-B4	Q-Kt1
15 B-Q2	RxKt	36 KR-QK1	P-B1
16 PxR	Castles	37 B-K3(1)	Kt-B
17 K-R	P-KB4	38 QxPch	K-Q
18 B-KB3	B-KKt3	39 Qx Kt	R-KB1
19 P-B3	B-R4	40 Q-Qkh	K-B
20 B-Q2	P-K5	41 Q-Bkch	Q-B2
21 B-K2	BxRP	42 Q-KBch	Resigns

In this game, from the Podebrad tournament, Pfohr stumbles into a prepared variation, and discovers an unexpected sacrifice.

Queen's Gambit Declined

(a) Unexpected. Although the sacrifice cannot be said to win directly, it provides the defense with problems not readily solved in over-the-board play.

Time Not Ripe For New 'Ivy League,' Directors Insist

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—After due consideration of the proposal, advanced simultaneously by seven college newspapers a month ago, that Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania turn the unofficial "ivy league" into a formal football organization, the athletic directors of the schools have come out with the answered, "the time isn't ripe."

The identical replies were sent today to the papers that banded together to begin the movement.

The athletic directors made it clear, however, that the league "has such promising possibilities that it may not be dismissed" and that the close relationships between the institutions must be maintained. The principal objection to the league apparently was the difficulty of arranging a round-robbin schedule.

These replies evidently were based upon discussions held recently at the Georgia plantation of James Lynah of Cornell although at the time the directors gathered there they maintained they had no such idea in mind. "Several discussions" have been held, the letters said.

Harvard and Princeton are committed to intersectional games with Western Conference colleges in the next few years as well as contests with Army and Navy. The Yale-Army game also is regarded as a fixture. The "Big Three" colleges and most of the others also are opposed to playing more than two games a season away from home. These, apparently were the principal difficulties which the directors were unable to overcome even though Cornell and Dartmouth are known to be willing to play most of their major contests away from Ithaca and Hanover.

"All are in agreement that the trust and confidence which these institutions have in each other is of the utmost value to the institutions themselves and to the game of football," the letters said.

"Some doubt was expressed, however, that the establishment of a formal league would attain all the desired ends. Further difficulties arose in contemplating the limitations of a round robin schedule. . . . The time has not yet come when the seven suggested members feel ready to establish a definite and formal organization."

Cricket Match Drawn

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, Jan. 12 (AP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team and a Tasmanian eleven played a drawn one-day match today. The tourists obtained 250 runs against 145 for 5 wickets by the Antipodeans.

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See Also.... Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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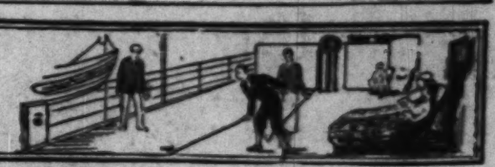

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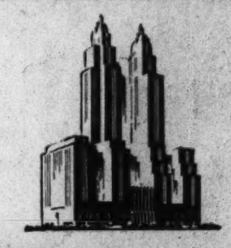

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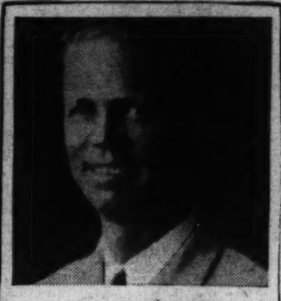

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Coast of Color

NOWHERE else in the world can a man build a bright pink house, with cornflower-blue shutters, a sky-blue frieze emblazoned with floral designs, sky-blue balconies with multi-colored pots flaunting every hue of climbing geraniums; festoon it with red roses, wistaria, and bougainvillaeas; encircle it with lilacs, orange-trees, olive and judas-trees, palm and cactus, and still achieve a pleasing effect. But on the Riviera he can, and does, by virtue of the fact that, unless he is lavish with his pigments to the point of prodigality, he is hopelessly out of tune from the start, for time's unfailing wisdom is unheeded by flowers. Their life-work is to beautify the present, while time reverently beautifies the past.

The horticulturist will agree with Whistler that, to say that nature is always right, is to sit on the keyboard of the piano and call it music. It is his duty to select and arrange his colors as the musician arranges his notes, into glorious harmonies. But this is purely academic; for, just as there is another music, nature's music, which only poets hear, in the waterfall, the rustling foliage, and the woodland echoes, so there are nature's color poems, in the forest glade carpeted with bluebells, or the rivulet with banks roistering with anemones and violets, which bow to no academic proprieties. Flowers were never meant to be drilled into formations, like soldiers, to fit into geometrical designs of architects. In the exotic flower garden of the Riviera, our house must conform to the pagan license which has been given to the flowers; and, if we collect and concentrate such wild profusion of flora, we have no alternative but to take time by the forelock and deal with the question of adaptation to environment ourselves.

* * *

LET TIME DEAL with such tragedies as the ancient town of Eze, perched like an eagle's eyrie on the lofty crags above Beaulieu, and exquisitely mellowed into the rocks upon which it is built. It is her *métier*. Of course, the horticulturist will produce his artistic effects without blue paint and colored flower-pots, and he and time get on pretty well together; but your Provençal peasant gardener, rejoicing in the prolific fertility of the soil, knows no such restraint. To him the breath of life is growing flowers, all flowers, and as many as possible at a time. You may try to restrain him, you may call in the horticulturist to enlighten him, and the interminable battle of flowers rages the while; but, in the end, you surrender to him and, to save your villa from looking ridiculous amidst his incredible output of color, you succumb at last to the yellow and blue pots from Biot or Vallauris, and ring up the painter to come and do his worst.

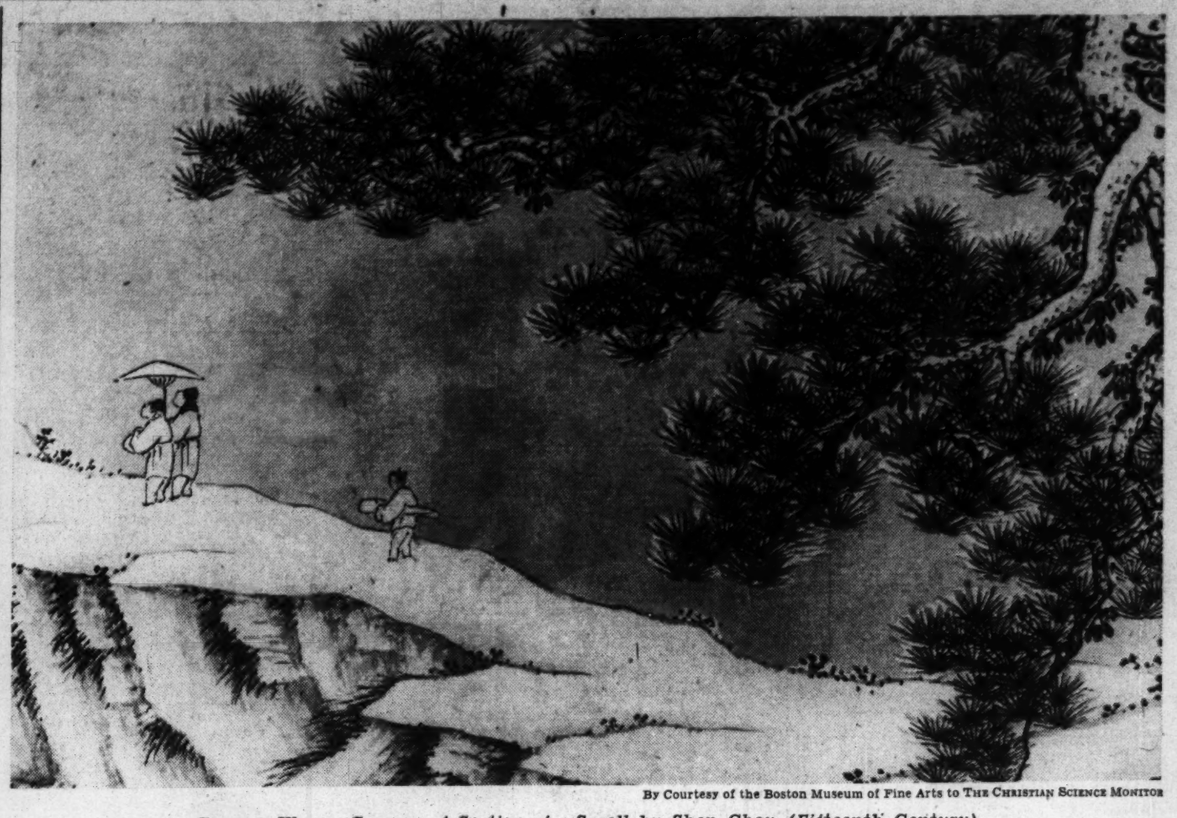
What else can you do? The azure blue of the sea, with its jade-green patches in the shallows, is dazzling. The cliffs and the soil are often like burnished copper. The porphyry rocks of the Estérels are golden and rose-pink. Old towns like St. Paul, Venice, Mougins, and Roquebrune, are fantastic in their hues. The newly grafted portions of towns like Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Mentone, are pearl-colored by day and like opal at eventide. And, behind all, the thrusting white shoulders of the Alpine snows, which blush crimson at dawn and dusk, rise out of a heliotrope mist the like of which can only be seen in Kashmir. There is a panoramic view of the coast to be had from Cap d'Antibes, where the colors are undreamed of save upon a dove's breast or in the dust of a butterfly's wing.

* * *

WHEN THE WHOLE countryside has been sprinkled with the gold-dust of mimosa, spring draws her breath amongst the pines; and the peach and cherry blossom, the multi-colored roses, and the rich crimson and purple anemones begin to herald the orgy of color which is to follow. Amidst the silver-mauve sheen of the olive trees unfurl the honeysuckle, wild orchids, carnations, cineraria, and meadows of daffodils, hyacinths and Alpine flowers innumerable. Orange and lemon groves, with saffron-colored butterflies ever in attendance, gladden the eye. But, above all else, roses, roses all the way, clustering and climbing in a riotous carnival of color. White violets border every stream, jasmine fields spread for miles. It is useless to talk of gardens; the whole coast is a garden.

It is the turn of the flowers now; the coast of color belongs to them; and even the cornflower-blue shutters may merely exemplify that man, after all, is part of the means by which nature achieves her endlessly beautiful orchestration.

C. F. U.



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHINESE WINTER SCENES: *A Section of a Scroll by Shen Chou (Fifteenth Century)*

THIS is but a section of a scroll which unrolls to reveal many views of winter scenery in which the snow-covered, rolling landscape is a handsome foil to spreading pine. A characteristic Chinese portrayal of the outdoors, there is here a feeling of sweeping space, a sense of the magnitude of the outdoors and of the comparative minuteness of man seen against the great spectacle of nature.

If this were a complete picture, and not the detail of a continuous scroll, there would probably be less emphasis upon the tree, and fewer limbs would be included. Otherwise, the section holds its own very well, viewed separately. There are two prominent lines of direction in the design; one from the upper right corner down diagonally, the other from the lower right corner up diagonally. The boughs and pine spread out, urgently, with marked vitality displaying the lines of growth and the emphatic pattern of the tree. The snowy ground is qualified in a few lines of indication, with a spray of black dots, or some briskly applied lines to mark bits of foliage not concealed by the snow.

Although this manner of painting would have seemed strange to us a few decades ago, we have grown accustomed to such traits of style with design prominently indicated, and details touched off in a few concise strokes. Western painting of recent years has come around to the viewpoint of Eastern portrayers of the outdoors.

D. A.

Pearls of the Mist

THE English mist of the opening year was followed by a hoar-frost, both unusual in structure and unusually lovely. Every edge was silvered; and the crystals along the twigs were all built up along the southern edge, not on the top. This was so general that if you looked northwards along a trim hedge, its wall was white; if you looked southwards it was dark with only broken points of white. Every evergreen leaf, or holly in the hedge, as of laurel in the garden, had what florists call a picotee edge. In some of the hollies, where the spikes came forward to meet each other, the frost had bridged the short gap, as if a spider's web had been stretched across and crystallised. What remnants there were of real spiders' webs or gossamers—and they were more frequent than you had suspected—were all completely coated with rime. They suggested necklaces of seed pearls of impossible minuteness. Some of the fringes were made up of crystal piled upon crystal; and you could easily imagine the glory of the inner pattern that has so enthralled some of the scientists that they have spent half a lifetime in collecting and photographing patterns. These are almost infinite, though nearly all are founded on the form of a six-rayed star. Some suggest a Tudor rose, some a starfish, some a collar-stud; and as you looked at these hoar-frost crystals singly and closely they looked each like a mimic pagoda.

The pearls of the mist, out of which these crystals are compounded, differ from raindrops, very much as clay differs from sand. Clay—itself often the cause of mist—is made of the finest particles and sand of the biggest. Some three thousand and more of these pearls might be set side by side on a linear inch; and their fineness gives the building frost its chance of the nice work that silvers every blade and twig and projection of park; indeed, every protruding sod and stone. When the mist falls upon them the flocking birds come closer together; and partridges may so hug one another's presence that a dishcloth would conceal a covey. And how slowly they will fly. You would not think so heavy a bird could keep in the air at such a pedestrian pace.—SIR WILLIAM BEACH THOMAS, in "Village England." (New York: Macmillan.)

Audubon's Golden Childhood

THE little boy's first memories of Santo Domingo have faded in the cool French air. All that in after life he could recall was that from the first his father had taught him to look at birds, and that before he knew that the tops of the trees did not brush the skies, birds were for him "a frenzy." Years later he wrote of himself as a child, "None but aerial companions suited my fancy."

They suit the fancy of us all. What they feel they can voice, as we try to. They court and nest, they battle with the elements, and they are torn by two opposing impulses, a love of home and a passion for far places. Only with birds do we share so much emotion. Man feels himself an infinity above those creatures who stand, zoologically, only one step below him, but every human being looks up to the birds. They seem to us like emissaries of another world which exists about us and above us, but into which, earth-bound, we cannot penetrate.

I think there is not any man to whom some bird call will not reach, to remind him of things he thought he had forgotten. The call of a crow makes me smell sunburnt grass, the chuckle of a wren has in it all the invitation of April, the running of Blue Ridge brooks, the honeyed odor of azalea, the light feet and heart of holiday. Any day that I hear the kingfisher's rattle it will be moonlight for me when I was lost once and lay blanketless upon the ground to sleep, and heard that war cry above the rushing of a nameless stream. . . .

If you and I are so stirred by the swallow's spiral and what the heron calls back over his green shoulder, then what that child new come to France so long ago felt in his heart for the birds who spoke to him, was a passion.

To reach the house, La Gerbetière, where Captain Audubon retired with his family in summer, the carriage rolled out of cobbled Nantes, where jackdaws in the old coigns cocked a thievish eye after it. Then bowled along through the flat useful lands, starting up the carrion crows in a cloud of black petulance from the furrows. And at last it rolled through gray Couëron, and the boy, in his chosen place beside the driver, would turn his face up to the wheedling and disputing sparrows as they eddied about the heavy stone Breton spire. . . .

Jean Jacques would run away, with the afterglow full in his face, to the tidal meadows where the fishing dories lay stranded on mud and flaccid eel-grass, and the redshanks and curlews minced on their long, mis-jointed legs and found out about things with their bills.

He awoke in the morning to the talk of pigeons on the roof, rolling their delightful French *r's* deep in their gentle throats. There was a whole tower of them on the barn, and they used it like a barracks from which a dozen times an hour they swept out upon the field of air. . . .

From his father's prize orange trees came the whistle of a blackbird, which is like the song of a thrush who has somehow been made perfectly content about life. The old cook had tried to teach him to throw stones at blackbirds, to chase them from the fruit, but he only threw his stones to knock down apples.

When the chaffinch called it was time to get up, and thereafter all day was playtime, until at last he was old enough to pass under the shadow of lessons. Then he learned the art of tiptoeing past his father's door after breakfast, where awaited him the dreaded mathematics without which he could never rise to be even a gunner, much less a captain who knew every rock between La Rochelle and the great Gray Nose of Calais. . . .

So his golden childhood passed away, and manhood of the Napoleonic era faced him at sixteen. His parents had striven to give him an education extraordinarily liberal; there was place in it for music and dancing, fencing and drawing, English and geography. Judged by the standards of that age, he was a thoroughly spoiled child. But its chief result was a thoroughly sunny and tender character.—DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE, in "Singing in the Wilderness: A Salute to John James Audubon." (New York: Putnam.)

Such a Man Was Holman Hunt

HUNT'S is a robust and manly art; his works bear the unmistakable impress of the strength of his character and personality, and of his keen insight into natural beauty; it might reasonably be expected that the more sophisticated among us, in their aloofness from the essential simplicity of nature, would fail to be stirred either by the sincerity of his work or by the naïve beauty of his subjects. In a great artist there is always something of the child, and unless the spectator has some share of this characteristic he can never hope to sympathize with the artist's work. Thus it came about that when Hunt's pictures first began to appear they were ridiculed and abused. He gave the public real nature and life, but it dazzled and frightened them. . . .

It is hardly necessary to speak of Hunt's sincerity as a painter. So determined was he upon producing nothing but his best work that there were occasions when the slightest dissatisfaction with what he had done would result in the obliteration from his canvas of months of strenuous toil. He was scrupulously careful in the preparation of his colours, many of which he ground himself rather than run the risk of failure in permanency. He was in the habit of testing the lasting qualities of the various paints then on the market, and this he did by applying as many samples as he could procure to a number of sets of canvases, each of which he carefully dated. In the course of time it became apparent which of the paints were in future to be avoided. Like the old painters, he believed that an artist should be versatile, that he should not only be familiar with all the technical details connected with the preparation of colours, but that he should know something of the sister arts; he practised sculpture, and was a modeller of no mean ability. . . .

He was a patriot in the best sense of the word. He loved his country, and it grieved him when he saw the seeds of decay mingling themselves with her art-productions. He believed in the close connection of art with character, and in the consequent influence of all artists for good or for ill. "The eternal test of good art," he writes prophetically, "is the influence it is calculated to have on the world, and, actuated by patriotism, all propagandists will consider first the influence of their teaching upon their own nation. What the people are led to admire, that they will infallibly become. When a nation is fascinated by flippancy and mockery of innocence and sincerity, the men and women composing it will incontinently entertain disdain for serious conduct." . . .

He was an omnivorous reader and a keen student of history and art. He had a love of poetry, and the spirit of adventure, which never grew old within him, rendered the best books of travel a continual delight to him. But his interests did not cease here; from early days he had gained a detailed knowledge of the Bible, which he read with increasing interest and understanding.—A. C. GISSING, in "William Holman Hunt: A Biography." (London: Duckworth.)

The Iris Fields

Now, in the time of frost, let us remember
the long coves flecked with seaweed and the gulls
wheeling beyond the headlands. Let us recall
how we walked through day to the iris fields,
incredible with blue. Beyond, the tide
matched that blueness, and the sky above;
it was a day of azure everywhere.
The first hint of summer seemed imminent,
there was a drift of fragrance in the air.
But for that moment the iris was enough,
scentless and cool, a prelude to young June.
Now, in the time of frost, let us remember
day hung with garlands of birds, let us recall
how we walked through the iris fields and stood
on the sea edge, how we laughed aloud,
glad of the day, the flowers and the sky.
Let us remember, let us remember now
in the time of frost, let us remember.

HAROLD VINAL

The Way of Righteousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOO MANY parents the question of the best way to guide and guard their children is a very important one. A familiar proverb (Proverbs 22:6) reads, "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it." The attempt to follow this injunction has not always been successful, because of ignorance and doubt about the way that the child should go. To help the child find the right way and walk in it requires spiritual understanding and unceasing effort.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 261): "Too much cannot be done towards guarding and guiding well the germinating and inclining thought of childhood. To mould aright the first impressions of innocence, aids in perpetuating purity and in unfolding the immortal model, man in His image and likeness." Here is revealed the end of spiritual education—"unfolding the immortal model, man in His image and likeness," in accordance with Christian Science which reveals that man is perfect now, and which also teaches how we may overcome all that is unlike the perfect man.

In the highest sense, training a child in the way he should go is to help him to walk in the way of righteousness, the way of obedience to God's law. To learn to walk in this way involves the overcoming of the material tendencies which hide the real man. Children as a rule naturally love good, and when they are wisely and lovingly helped to choose the good and to refuse the evil, they are better able to meet and master the temptations of later years.

Generally speaking, a child readily accepts the fact of God's loving care for His children. With childlike faith and expectation of good he trusts in the power of divine Love to help and heal him. The child can be lovingly taught that the good which reflects God belongs to his real, spiritual selfhood, and that he must cast out of his thought all that is unlike God, and which does not belong to man, His image and likeness.

In dealing with children one should keep in mind their real, spiritual selfhood; but one should also correct the faults and material tendencies which would try to deface the true likeness. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 582) Mrs. Eddy gives the definition of "children" as "the spiritual thoughts and representatives of Life, Truth, and Love." In the next paragraph (p. 583) she continues the definition as follows: "Sensual and mortal beliefs; counterfeits of creation, whose better originals are God's thoughts, not in embryo, but in maturity; material suppositions of life, substance, and intelligence, opposed to the Science of being." We must correct mortal beliefs by knowing and applying the truth about God's children. Mortal faults should be neither ignored nor condoned.

The wise gardener who loves his tender growing plants is careful to protect them from weeds. The most beautiful plant may become choked with weeds unless it is carefully watched and tended. The weeds of fear, self-indulgence, greed, self-will, and similar material tendencies will hinder a child's growth unless they are destroyed through the power of divine Love. Sometimes parents need to awaken themselves from mental laziness, apathy, and fear of losing their children's love and admiration, and to remember that self-discipline must accompany their wise guidance of their children.

Christian Science enables us to set up in our homes a standard of righteousness which the children will recognize and obey. The prophet Isaiah said (Isaiah 30:21): "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." The moral and spiritual law should be recognized as the standard in the home for both parents and children. This law is not dictated by the parents, but by the unchanging will of God. Wise parents strive to teach their children self-government, and help them to work out their problems in obedience to divine Principle.

Obedience to moral and spiritual law is expressed in fair dealing, a regard for our neighbor's rights, honesty, courtesy, chastity, gentleness, kindness, and similar qualities. It is wise to ask ourselves sometimes what we are putting first in our homes. Children are very quick to recognize the values which are given to certain things. So much that is unspiritual comes into our homes today through the radio and other avenues, that it requires vigilance on the part of homemakers to insist on the spiritual values which they know are real and true.

The way of righteousness is the way of harmony and happiness. If we have even glimpsed this way, shall we not strive to help our children to find it, trusting always in the law of Spirit, which is ever operative?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Der Weg der Gerechtigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FÜR viele Eltern ist die Frage, wie sie ihre Kinder am besten leiten und behüten können, sehr wichtig. Ein bekannter Spruch lautet (Spr. 22, 6): „Wie man einen Knaben gewöhnt, so läßt er nicht davon, wenn er alt wird". Das Bemühen, diese Mahnung zu befolgen, ist infolge von Unwissenheit und Zweifel darüber, wie man die Kinder erziehen soll, nicht immer erfolgreich gewesen. Einem Kinde helfen, den rechten Weg zu finden und darauf zu wandeln, erfordert geistiges Verständnis und unaufhörliches Bemühen.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 261) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Der keimende und sich entfaltende Gedanke der Kindheit kann nicht zu gut behütet und geleitet werden. Rechtes Modeln der ersten Eindrücke der Unschuld hilft Reinheit dauernd erhalten und das unsterbliche Vorbild, den Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, entfalten". Hier haben wir den Zweck geistiger Erziehung: „das unsterbliche Vorbild, den Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, entfalten" in Übereinstimmung mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die enthüllt, daß der Mensch jetzt vollkommen ist, und die auch lehrt, wie wir alles, was dem vollkommenen Menschen unähnlich ist, überwinden können.

Im höchsten Sinne ein Kind recht erziehen, heißt ihm helfen, auf dem Wege der Gerechtigkeit, dem Wege des Gehorsams gegen Gottes Gesetz, zu wandeln. Um auf diesem Wege wandeln zu lernen, muß man die materiellen Neigungen, die den wirklichen Menschen verbergen, überwinden. Kinder lieben in der Regel ganz natürlich das Gute, und wenn man ihnen weise und liebevoll hilft, das Gute zu wählen und das Böse abzulehnen, können sie den Versuchungen späterer Jahre besser entgegentreten und sie meistern.

Kinder nehmen im allgemeinen die Tatsache, daß Gott liebevoll für Seine Kinder sorgt, bereitwillig an. Mit kindlichem Glauben und in Erwartung des Guten vertrauen sie darauf, daß die Macht der göttlichen Liebe ihnen hilft und sie heilt. Das Kind kann liebevoll gelehrt werden, daß das Gute, das Gott widerspiegelt, zu seinem wirklichen, geistigen Selbst gehört, und daß es aus seinem Denken alles austreiben muß, was Gott unähnlich ist und nicht zum Menschen, Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, gehört.

Im Umgang mit Kindern sollte man immer an ihr wirkliches, geistiges Selbst denken; man sollte aber auch die Fehler und die materiellen Neigungen, die das wahre Gleichnis zu entstellen suchen, berichtigen. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 582) erklärt Mrs. Eddy „Kinder" als „die geistigen Gedanken und Vertreter von Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe". Im nächsten Abschnitt (S. 583) fährt sie mit der Erklärung folgendermaßen fort: „Sinnliche und sterbliche Annahmen; gefälschte Bilder der Schöpfung, deren bessere Urbilder Gottes Gedanken sind, nicht im Embryo, sondern in der Reife; materielle Voraussetzungen von Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz, der Wissenschaft des Seins entgegengesetzt". Wir müssen sterbliche Annahmen dadurch berichtigen, daß wir die Wahrheit über Gottes Kinder wissen und anwenden. Sterbliche Fehler sollte man weder übersehen noch entschuldigen.

Der weise Gärtner, der seine zarten heranwachsenden Pflanzen liebt, schützt sie sorgfältig vor Unkraut. Die schönste Pflanze kann von Unkraut überwuchert werden, wenn sie nicht sorgsam behütet und gepflegt wird. Die Wucherpflanzen Furcht, Ungezogenheit, Habgier, Eigenwille und ähnliche materielle Neigungen hindern das Wachstum eines Kindes, wenn sie nicht durch die Macht der göttlichen Liebe vernichtet werden. Manchmal müssen Eltern sich selber aus Denkträgheit, Gleichgültigkeit und der Furcht, die Liebe und Verehrung ihrer Kinder zu verlieren, aufrütteln und daran denken, daß Selbstzucht ihre weise Führung ihrer Kinder begleiten muß.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt uns, in unserem Hause einen Gerechtigkeitsmaßstab aufzustellen, den die Kinder anerkennen und befolgen. Der Prophet Jesaja sagte (Jes. 30, 21): „Deine Ohren werden hören hinter dir her das Wort sagen also: Dies ist der Weg; den gehet, sonst weder zur Rechten noch zur Linken!" Eltern und Kinder sollten das Sitten- und geistige Gesetz als Richtschnur im Familienleben anerkennen. Dieses Gesetz wird nicht von den Eltern auferlegt, sondern von dem unwandelbaren Willen Gottes. Weise Eltern sind bestrebt, ihre Kinder Selbstregierung zu lehren, und helfen ihnen, ihre Probleme in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Prinzip auszuarbeiten.

Gehorsam gegen das Sitten- und geistige Gesetz kommt in gerechtem Handeln, in Rücksichtnahme auf die Rechte unseres Nächsten, in Ehrlichkeit, Höflichkeit, Keuschheit, Milde, Freundlichkeit und ähnlichen Eigenschaften zum Ausdruck. Wir tun gut daran, uns zuweilen zu fragen, was wir in unserem Familienleben den ersten Platz einräumen. Kinder erkennen sehr schnell die Werte, die wir gewissen Dingen beimessen. So viel Ungeistiges kommt heutzutage durch den Rundfunk und auf andere Art in unser Heim, daß man auf der Hut sein und auf den geistigen Werten, die man als wirklich und wahr erkennt, bestehen muß.

Gerechtigkeit ist der Weg zu Harmonie und Glück. Sollen wir, wenn wir von diesem Wege auch nur einen Schimmer erhascht haben, nicht bestrebt sein, unseren Kindern zu helfen, ihn zu finden, und stets auf das immer wirksame Gesetz des Geistes vertrauen?

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Nine-Member Boston Council Sought by Bill

Wilson Measure Favored by Four Members of Present Group

Ready for Filing

Many City Officials Give Approval to Proposed Radical Reduction

Four city councilors today rallied in support of Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr.'s bill to reduce Boston's City Council from 22 to nine members, elected at large.

John I. Fitzgerald, president of the council, Clement A. Norton, Edward M. Gallagher and John F. Dowd all signed the Wilson measure to be filed with the Legislature sometime today.

Councilor Wilson has persistently sought this "reform measure," as he describes it, having introduced similar bills four successive years. But this year, owing to the increasing interest in reform of the city government, as inaugurated by the Mayor in his constant effort all last year to consolidate 10 city engineering departments into a large public works department, interest in the Wilson bill has noticeably increased.

One of Smallest

In some quarters at City Hall today not only did officials express support for Councilor Wilson's action, but suggested that in addition, a bill should be pressed this year in collaboration with the Wilson measure, to have these nine city councilors elected by proportional representation.

If the Wilson bill should become a law, Boston would be given one of the smallest municipal governing bodies in the nation.

Of 13 cities with a population of 500,000 or more, only Detroit and Pittsburgh have city councils of nine members, according to Boston's Municipal Research Bureau. The average membership of aldermanic bodies in this group is 27. But discounting New York and Chicago with 65 and 50 aldermen respectively, Boston's board of 22 councilors is slightly above the average.

System Similar

Boston's election system of its councilors by wards is similar to the majority of these 13 cities, a few of which elect some councilors by wards and some at large. Only Detroit and San Francisco, according to the bureau, have unqualified elections at large. This method of electing councilors would also be introduced to Boston by Councilor Wilson's bill, if approved.

The cities included in the bureau's comparative list with Boston are: Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Intention of Filing

Councilor Wilson announced his intention of filing this bill before the City Council late yesterday afternoon, stipulating he would support it, even though he might lose office by its enactment. Many of the council members who would not be returned to office next year by this bill would make no comment on Mr. Wilson's proposal.

In addition to reducing the size of the council and providing for elections at large, Mr. Wilson's bill would create power in the new council to override a veto of the Mayor by two thirds majority. At the present time, even by unanimous vote, the council cannot override a Mayor's veto.

Educators Asked to Aid Share-the-Profits Drive

Boston News Today

C. I. O. Gets Help Of N. E. Professors

Professors from several of the large New England colleges have been enrolled to dramatize the statistical records in a comparison of earnings and wages of the leading industries of this section as propaganda to induce workers to join the vertical union plan of the C. I. O., it was announced today by Thomas F. Burns, chairman of the council of the newly organized New England Division of the Lewis organization.

Professors and students at Harvard, Dartmouth, Amherst, Smith and Holyoke have offered their services, Mr. Burns said. Those who have special training will be assigned to collect economic information and hitherto unassembled data on the New England economic picture.

These analysts will take into consideration the depression and the rise in the cost of living. "They will make every effort to be fair," said Mr. Burns. "One-sided facts won't be a good thing for us."

Mr. Burns added that what the collegians would produce as "factual argument in the form of readable graphs and charts to assist us in propaganda to promote the C. I. O."

Chairman Burns declined to give the names of the college faculty members. He said they were enthusiastic over the movement just begun in this section to organize workers in mass production industries and that they were now at work on records "to dramatize this material for the workers."

Mr. Burns, former organizer for the A. F. of L. and vice-president of the United Rubber Workers of America, announced also that a closed meeting of the executive council—presumably an all-day session—will be held tomorrow at 864 Washington street.

At this meeting, he said, specific plans will be worked out for handling the field staff in contacting workers in the New England states in the shoe, clothing, rubber, metal trades and electrical lines.

The organization has representatives all over New England, Mr. Burns asserted, adding that a house-to-house canvass was being conducted to organize workers in the steel wire industry in Worcester county.

Wool Imports Move Skyward

More than 4,000,000 potential suits of clothes marched into Boston last week, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs disclosed today.

Precedent and records are being bowled over by the sharp upturn in foreign commerce at the port of Boston, he said, and the wool imports alone were in sufficient volume to produce 4,042,549 suits of clothing, allowing the usual average of three pounds to a suit.

Customs men handled 12,127,647 pounds of raw wool last week—8,259,275 pounds imported, 2,199,797 pounds withdrawn from warehouse and 1,668,575 pounds that went through the customs procedure of "entering" at Lawrence, one of the 10 sub-ports in the Massachusetts Customs District, Mr. Maynard said.

It was the largest single week in history of the port, Mr. Maynard declared, both for volume of wool imports and duties, the latter amounting to $1,646,573. A year ago duties were collected to the extent of $851,435.

Importance of the role played by wool in the commerce of the port is seen by the fact that wools alone paid $1,074,531 in duty at Boston last week out of the $1,646,573 collected on all imports.

Measured by the yardstick of value, all imports at Boston last week, for consumption, amounted to $5,072,699 as compared with $3,433,217 a year ago. Nearly twice as much imported goods went into bonded warehouse last week as at this time last year, $2,146,514 worth being stored away against $1,394,968 a year ago. Goods withdrawn from warehouse—mostly wool—were valued at $1,277,573 contrasted with $851,435.

Military Science Rule Out at Tech

For a two-year trial period beginning in September, students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology will not be compelled to include military science in their curriculum, the faculty announced today.

Two years of military science have hitherto been required for any degree at M. I. T. Since last September, however, 200 names have been signed to a petition objecting to continuance of the course as a compulsory subject.

Three alternatives will take the place of the compulsory course in military science International law, history of arbitration, and diplomacy have been named as the alternative subjects. The course in military science will be continued, however, for those who desire it.

Ireland Urged As Apple Market

Boston, nearest United States port to Ireland and the only one with regularly scheduled direct sailings to it, is in a unique position to cultivate the Irish apple and onion market, Howard H. Murphy, State Agriculture Commissioner, declared today.

A considerable amount of apples are now being shipped from Canada and the United States to England for transshipment to Ireland, he stated, and direct shipment from Boston would mean the possibility of profitable selling at lower prices.

"Irish importers are interested in getting apples which can be bought and sold at lower prices," Mr. Murphy continued, "and the Department of Commerce at Washington agrees that the best foreign market to be opened up is that of the Irish Free State. Concentrated effort on the part of the Massachusetts fruit grower should be able to develop an important market as an annual destination for our fruit."

Inquiries made in recent months, the commissioner revealed, have brought answers from more than a dozen Irish importers of apples, expressing interest in Massachusetts fruit prices and deliveries. At present, he said, Ireland imports from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 worth of apples a year.

Seaport Cities High in Savings

In spite of the rise of new philosophies of spending, traditional Yankee thrift remains firmly entrenched in the seaport cities of Newburyport, Salem and Boston, it appears from statistics compiled by the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, and made public today.

Citizens of these ancient ports who waited patiently for their metaphorical "ships to come in" seem to have found permanent anchorage for them in the vaults of the savings banks. Newburyport and Salem have consistently been first and second in per capita savings for the whole period in which comparative figures have been kept. Both show increases in per capita savings for 1936, but Boston shows a slight recession.

These per capita figures are $1,250.21 for Newburyport, a gain of $43.53 over last year; and $1,021.53 for Salem, a gain of $25.43.

Boston is third on the list in size of per capita savings, with $825.56. Fitchburg comes fourth with $772.02. Thirty-seventh and last on the list published by the association, is Everett, with $97.56.

Total deposits in all Massachusetts mutual savings banks showed an increase of about $38,000,000 for 1936, bringing the total up to $2,116,503,841.24. This sum is divided among nearly 3,000,000 depositors.

Milk War Opened By Price Cut

N. E. Farm 'Co-op' Sees Advantage in Drop of Cent a Quart

Seeks Lost Market

The New England Milk Producers Association, large-scale farm cooperative, today put into effect a one-cent per quart price reduction to farmers, thereby inviting open warfare between the farmers of northern New England and the Massachusetts Milk Control Board which yesterday voted unanimously to oppose any loss of income to farmers.

Losing no time, the Control Board opened its warfare today by declaring that the N. E. M. P. A. was forcing farmers to sell below the costs of production. The usual price to farmers is 6¼ cents from which is deducted about 1¾ cents for transportation and handling charges by the dealers.

Under the N. E. M. P. A. policy, the farmer will now receive 3½ cents a quart after all charges are deducted. That is the fluid milk price. But the farmer cannot sell all his milk in fluid form. So he takes other losses which eventually bring down to about 2½ cents a quart the amount of money that actually goes into his pocket only to be pulled out again in feed costs, taxes and livelihood.

It has been conservatively estimated that the farmer to make both ends meet, should obtain at least 3½ cents a quart for his milk. To put money into the bank he would have to get at least twice that amount, Hence the keen opposition of the Milk Control Board to any cuts in the farm income.

Traditional Struggle

In taking its action, the N. E. M. P. A. declared that the one-month-old strike of its member farmers against H. P. Hood & Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies had boiled down to a revival of the traditional struggle of New England farmers to prevent large in-town dealers from monopolizing the milk market and leaving the farmer without a voice in the marketing end of his own business.

On this basis, the N. E. M. P. A. proposed to "fight to the finish" to regain the markets lost to its farmer members as a result of the strike against the two distributors who control 60 per cent at least of the Boston milk supply. The N. E. M. P. A. admitted, however, that many of its members had canceled their membership in the co-operative in order to continue to supply the Hood and Whiting companies who are strongly opposed to the milk pool policies of the farm co-operative.

Said Harry E. Piper of the farm co-operative today, "Our price reduction to farmers looks like a blow against our own members. Actually, it is our only means at present to regain our Boston sales. As these sales are increased, and we feel they will be, we will again push up our prices to farmers as a logical sequence."

Invitation to Dealers

The Milk Control Board, however, envisaged the price cut to farmers as an invitation to dealers to renew their previously undermining price wars, using the consumer as bait in order to monopolize the milk markets. The board is handicapped, however, in that it has no control over interstate milk.

The question as to whether the consumer or the distributor would be allowed to benefit by the reduction in farm prices was left by the N. E. M. P. A. in the hands of the control board.

Up in the country, the N. E. M. P. A. today intensified its campaign to obtain control of country distributing plants, most of which are owned and operated by the in-town dealers. Ownership of these plants, N. E. M. P. A. officials declared, would help to strengthen the farmer's voice in the marketing end of the milk industry.

Control 40 Plants

Within three years, it was pointed out, farmers have obtained control of 40 country plants, At present, the N. E. M. P. A. is conducting one meeting after another throughout northern New England, encouraging the farmers to stand by the co-operative in its effort to bolster the position of the farmer.

Tide Turning As Firms Flow Into Bay State

Policy of Tax Cutting Is Reversing the Flight of Industry

400 New Concerns

In one year a newly established policy of reduced taxation has reversed the flight of industry out of Massachusetts—something the State had failed to do before in more than 15 years of trying with all the other available weapons at its command—the National Economy League reported here today.

With the removal of the machinery tax by the 1936 Legislature, lifting a $4,000,000 tax load from Massachusetts industries, manufacturers assume that this State has adopted a permanently changed attitude toward business, the league declared.

Four Hundred New Firms

The results are seen in more than 400 new concerns "checking in," in 1936, hiring their quota of workers, turning on the power and otherwise declaring their intentions to remain as long as the legislators do their part to keep taxes down.

Even cloudy textile skies were seen by the economy league to be clearing as the promise of lowering taxation furnished the propelling power for thousands of newly invigorated spindles. Many of the 80,380 workers and 4,926,221 spindles lost to Massachusetts mills during the last seven years have been put back to work.

The effects of this stimulating swing of industry back to the state was noted by the league in a general climb of employment which rose from 345,311 during the low point of the depression in 1932 to 482,000 in the year just ended. This is a far different picture than that painted by the Economy League only a year ago.

Decrease Shown

In the 12-year period ending in 1932, the league noted that Massachusetts establishments decreased from 10,262 to 8778 or a drop of 14 per cent. From 1923 to 1933, wages in 10 Massachusetts large cities fell off 56.8 per cent. During the period from 1919 to 1929, the year of the crash, Massachusetts lost by failure, liquidation or migration, a total of 2035 mills and factories, resulting in a loss of 156,638 jobs, according to figures furnished to the league by the Department of Labor and Industries.

Pennsylvania, on the other hand, had been cited continually by the Economy League as the good example of a state that, through low taxation, had absorbed many of Massachusetts' industries. During the period that Massachusetts was losing 1484 of its industries, Pennsylvania's establishments increased by 510, the league reported.

Taxes Boosted

It seems, however, that Pennsylvania, the chief industries of which, are similar to those of Massachusetts, decided to push its taxes up at the same time that Massachusetts taxes began to curve downward.

Following the levying of a capital tax in 1933, with a 10 per cent rise in the tax on net earnings in 1934, nearly 500 factories have either moved out of Pennsylvania or closed their doors with a resultant wage loss of $39,000,000 according to the league.

'Ad-Men' Are Advised to Help People Adjust Themselves To a Rapidly Changing Era

They Have an Obligation to Do This, Filene Tells Boston Club, to Avert Clash in the Absence of Understanding of New Times

Advertising men have a public obligation in their work "to mitigate or avert nation-wide or world-wide dangers which already exist, and which must continue to exist in increasing degree if the adjustments to these new times, in which the power of the masses is becoming conscious and active, are not brought about rapidly and definitely enough."

This interpretation of advertising—quite apart from the immediate demands of business—was voiced by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and economist, at the luncheon meeting today of the Advertising Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler.

The problem today is not the outdated argument of advertising or not advertising, for advertising, Mr. Filene said, is accepted as "the voice of business." The problem is that "of adequately voicing the almost revolutionary changes now occuring in our business world."

How Advertising Can Pay

After outlining the change from an agrarian age of scarcity to an age of enormous production, the seeking of ways to more just distribution of wealth, the problem raised by mass production, the international scene, and the threat of revolution on the part of the masses, Mr. Filene said:

"It may be objected that advertising is too costly to be expended in an effort to educate the masses to an understanding of what is happening, of the good that is coming and of the processes which are now definitely under way. But if the masses, by such an educational process, can be kept from the retaliatory legislation and the dangerous mass movements which now so definitely threaten our economic and political life, the expenditure will pay, and pay abundantly.

"If this objection of expense is raised, it may be well to think back to the day when so many business men looked upon all advertising as an expense, instead of an essential to a profitable business. It was advertising men, we must remember, who showed them their error—who sold them the idea which it was then necessary for them to grasp; and it is not unreasonable to look to advertising men to take this great and necessary next step forward in business education.

More Than Propaganda Needed

"One thing is certain. No mere special propaganda, even if adroitly worded, will serve the purposes of business now. This machine age and the old agrarian age are alike in one respect: neither could run successfully unless people know how to run them.

"Farmers had to understand farming or they could not get its benefits; and we of this age will have to grasp the principles of mass production and mass distribution or we cannot profit from them. Special interests, therefore, can no longer be served, excepting as they serve our common interest. But this, when it is once understood, removes all pressure for misrepresentation and all incentives to mislead, and harnesses every motive, even the motive of human selfishness, to the task of discovering and demonstrating how profitable these new business truths will be.

"That, inevitably, is what we are

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Tentative Flood Pact Is Approved By Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Connecticut made a definite move toward the drafting of an interstate compact for flood control on the Connecticut river last night when the Connecticut Interstate Waterways Commission approved a tentative form of a compact for submission to the other states.

The commission, meeting with Governor Cross, approved the form of a compact drawn Saturday by its legal members with the assistance of counsel for the United States Army engineers.

Attorney General Edward J. Daly, chairman of the Connecticut commission, said copies of the proposed draft will be mailed tomorrow to flood control commissions of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. A joint meeting will be held later to discuss it.

The four states, under the proposed compact, would agree to cooperate with the Federal Government in a flood control program under which the army engineers' plan for construction of flood control reservoirs on the tributaries of the Connecticut could go forward. The number of dams and their location are matters for negotiation later.

Hurley Demands Kane Resignation From Works Post

Resignation of Frank L. Kane as Associate Commissioner of Public Works was demanded today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Mr. Kane, one of the most criticized members of the Curley official family, was appointed to the $6000 a year post by former Governor Curley just before the end of his term.

The demand was issued after Governor Hurley summoned the three members of the State Public Works Commission; William F. Callahan, chairman; Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, and Frank L. Kane, to the State House for a conference.

In a prepared statement, Governor Hurley said:

Withdrawal From Conference

"Commissioner Kane, upon admitting his lack of knowledge of the requirements of his present position, was asked by me to submit his resignation forthwith. Mr. Kane withdrew from the conference and I am waitingfor his resignation."

Mr. Kane was one of Governor Curley's chief lieutenants during the past two years. As head of the Governor's employment office, he was under constant criticism from Democrats as well as Republicans.

As one of the Governor's lobbyists he was charged with causing considerable disturbance through violation of legislative rules.

Deliberate

When asked whether he would institute removal proceedings before tomorrow's session of the Executive Council, if Mr. Kane failed to submit his resignation, the Governor said:

"I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

Mr. Kane, who left the State House hurriedly, could not be reached to determine his plan of action.

Governor Hurley's move, while expected eventually, in view of previous statements directed against Mr. Kane, came with startling suddenness, although announced by the new Governor in a calm, deliberate manner.

Personnel Report

The same prepared statement contained the announcement he had demanded a complete report on the personnel of the Public Works Department.

"I do not desire the names of the employees in this report, but the number of employees holding a given position."

The Governor explained that he was not interested in an individual's previous political connections only in whether more persons were working in the department than were necessary.

Outside Engineers

At the same conference, Mr. Hurley placed a definite check on the department's practice of employing outside expert engineers to advise the commissioner on various road construction problems.

"In my opinion," he said, "the Department of Public Works has competent engineers on its staff and the employment of outside expert engineers is unnecessary, except in extreme cases."

In line with this policy, Governor Hurley directed General Hale to take charge of the engineers. He characterized the General as a competent engineer and a man of ability.

Regarding the expense of hiring outside engineers, the Governor stated:

Boston-Worcester Highway

"It has been called to my attention that the department has paid a substantial sum to Prof. Charles B. Breed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for expert engineering advice. In 1935 an appro-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Maine Legislature Seeks $5,000,000 in New Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 12—The Maine Legislature reconvened today after its short recess following the inaugural of Gov. Lewis O. Barrows. It faces serious problems, perhaps the most important of which is the matter of raising $5,000,000 in additional revenues without overburdening any class of taxpayers.

If the Legislature follows the suggestions of the Maine Tax Conference it will adopt as an emergency tax program a 2 per cent sales tax for the disposal of any tangible personal property at retail and an income tax based on graduated rates of 1 per cent on the first $1000, 2 per cent on the second $1000, 3 per cent on the third $1000 and 4 per cent on all beyond that amount. It is estimated the sales tax would provide $4,000,000, but it has been suggested that once the emergency is passed, it should be supplanted by some other levy. In other words, the committee presented its findings on the basis of emergency legislation.

On the other hand, there are persons who favor other forms of taxation. It is assured that a dog racing bill championed by Arthur E. Sewell, chairman of the state Republican committee, will be introduced. Revenue to the State from such a measure is estimated at $400,000. Doubtless there will be suggestions for a state lottery, possibly another to license slot machines, now barred in most counties.

Opposition Expected

It is generally believed there will be wide opposition to legislation along such lines, just as there was to the adoption of pari-mutuel horse racing and, for that matter, liquor.

However, the sales tax, too, has opposition, of extensive and highly organized types. The sales tax when last presented was defeated. While opposition has not seemed to be so high this year, it is said to be gaining momentum.

Some legislators are said to be looking for revenue from taxes which will not fall hard upon the poor man, such as measures hitting more at luxuries than necessities. It has been said a tax on cigarettes similar to that in Connecticut would yield in the neighborhood of $2,000,000; that a 10 per cent tax on all amusements would obtain $750,000 with a somewhat similar amount from a tax on cosmetics and another on soft drinks.

Ability to Pay

Whatever form of taxation is devised, it is felt it must be based on ability to pay and on its administrative cost as well as the stability of its revenue-raising ability. The tax problem was reviewed by Governor Barrows in his inaugural address, which advised legislators to investigate carefully new revenue fields found in other states but not yet tapped in Maine.

The need for new taxes is summed up in demands for old-age pension payments, relief, the education bill, emergency relief and, most important to many farm and large real estate owners, relief from the general property tax.

WPA Workers Seek Funds To Finance March

White-Collar and Professional Group Makes Rounds of Stores

Need About $1000

Propose to Leave Boston by Bus Thursday—Their Demands Listed

In a drive to secure funds with which to finance their part in next Friday's nationwide WPA march on Washington, approximately 25 local white-collar and professional workers on federal projects today made the rounds of Boston business houses.

Calling on merchants, restaurant-owners, office-workers and laborers for contributions, the WPA employees presented books containing stamps to be purchased for 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and one dollar.

Need $1000

Approximately $1000 will be needed to send the 100 representatives chosen to make the trip, according to officials of the Workers' Alliance of America, sponsoring the trip. It is expected the amount will be collected today. Should contributions fall short, however, a collection will be taken tonight at a meeting of WPA workers at 16 LaGrange street to be held for the purposes of selecting the representatives and making final plans.

According to preliminary arrangements, the local delegation will leave Boston by bus Thursday morning for New York, where it will join other groups. All expect to be in the capital early Friday to present demands and protests to various Congressmen and national heads of the WPA.

Major Demands

Principal demands to be made in Washington will be for $1,250,000,000 relief appropriation for the continuation and expansion of the WPA, the giving of jobs to 300,000 employables on direct relief, a 20 per cent increase in wages and reinstatement of all persons in need who were dismissed from federal projects last month.

This protest march to Washington is only the beginning of the activities planned by the Workers' Alliance, officials of the union declared. According to Weldon Cale, local representative, ambitious plans are now being made for the taking of a census of the unemployed at the end of this month.

Plan Conferences

Arrangements are also being completed for the holding of conferences in various communities based on the unemployment census, and preliminary to a national conference in Washington for the purpose of drafting something to take the place of the WPA, if Congress fails to enact legislation to continue the alphabet agency after July 1, of this year. These conferences are scheduled to take place during the latter part of February.

Pointing for the continuation of some sort of a relief agency, no matter by what name called, the conferences will attempt to set up an organization for the creation of worthwhile projects. Whatever form of agency they draft, however, union officials say they plan to have it supported by government money.

No Official Notice

Meanwhile, at WPA headquarters in the Park Square building, no official notice was taken of tonight's meeting. According to Administrator Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough WPA workers have never been denied the right to collective bargaining, protesting or to union organization. This march on Washington, he said, is their business, and that of the national WPA administrator, Harry L. Hopkins.

Harvard Law School Names Landis Dean; Takes Office Sept. 1

Named by the Harvard Board of Overseers as dean of the Law School, James M. Landis, chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, will enter upon his new duties Sept. 1. His appointment late yesterday brought to a close rumors which gained reliability following a recent conference with President Roosevelt, when the Harvard professor indicated his intention to resign his federal post.

Mr. Landis is the youngest man to hold the office of dean of the Harvard Law School. He succeeds to the place vacated by the resignation of former Dean Roscoe Pound and returns to Harvard after a four years' leave of absence from his chair of professor of legislation. He is accredited with having written much of the Security Act in 1933 while the then chairman, Joseph P. Kennedy, organized the commission.

Rise in Food Costs Indicates No Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12—There is a definite upward tendency in food costs and it is expected to continue, according to the State Consumers' service.

It is pointed out that the higher price for various vegetables is a purely seasonable advance. All beef cuts, except roasts, have shown an upturn in price. Lamb and poultry have gone down, but pork, butter and cheese have advanced. It is suggested that the price of butter is expected to advance to the highest point in seven or eight years.

'Riot of Color' in Men's Clothing Promised for N. E. Next Summer

"A riot of color" in men's clothing next summer is planned by the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association which began its annual convention in the Parker House yesterday. Eighty-three exhibitors there revealed their ideas of the ways in which masculine color schemes—and pocketbooks too—may be lightened in a manner beneficial to their trade.

Baggy, non-styled garments—of greater comfort than elegance—will be frowned upon by "the well-dressed man," these exhibitors explained urgently. Instead, summer visitors—if the clothing men have their way—will be models of sartorial elegance dotting the shores and mountains with symphonies of pastel shades that would do credit to an indoor decorator.

Blueberry blue and dubonnet will be favorite colors for daytime suits, worn in combination with shirts of putty, steel, rust, guardsman's blue, cornflower blue, sky cloud, meadow tone and similarly named shades. Ties will be of arresting colors and designs. So will socks.

For the man who is really going to rough it in the backwoods, sport shirts are available in several types such as "jungle" and "knockabout." There is also the "bolero"—of Russian cut, made of such materials as silk and satin in lavender and bottle green shades.

The clothiers have made one concession to non-formality in allowing the use of the name "sandbags" for the nether garments more recently designated as slacks. The passing of the latter term—English in origin—is but one indication of a turning of the imitating eyes of designers away from the British Isles to the Riviera.

For formal summer evening wear, men who obey the dictates of fashion will appear in "dawn gray" coats adorned with shawl collars and worn in combination with soft pleated shirts and maroon bowties, with cuff links to match.

Pajama and underwear materials have been given such intriguing names as "seaweed" and "clouds with a silver lining." The tide of color really reaches its full flow here.

The convention continues through Wednesday evening. Among scheduled speakers is Count Angelo de Lucca, a member of the firm which clothes the Italian King. His subject will be "Observations of American Men's Wear Merchandizing."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast tonight; Wednesday probably fair and somewhat colder; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; moderate southwest to west winds.

Vermont: Generally fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

All Other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds becoming variable over the south portion Wednesday and generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	20	Minneapolis	14	8
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	22	22	New York	36	32
Denver	16	10	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	-2	-2	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	26	26
Kansas City	24	24	San Francisco	60	52
Los Angeles	48	46	Washington	40	36
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 12
B—Minimum, Jan. 11

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:46 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 11:25 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Night all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson, and others. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 2:10, 5:00, 7:50. Also "Libeled Lady," with Jean Harlow, William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 6:05, 9.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:25, 9:45.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY — "College Holiday," with Jack Benny, Martha Raye, George Burns, Gracie Allen and Mary Boland. Penway: 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:20. Also "Let's Make a Million," with Edward Everett Horton. Penway: 2:55, 6:45, 8:30. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"Winterset," featuring Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings and Monroe Owsley. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

UNIVERSITY—"Theodora Goes Wild," with Irene Dunne. 3:00, 6:30, 9:20. Also "I'd Give My Life," featuring Frances Drake. 1:40, 4:30, 8:00. Tomorrow: "The Private Life of Henry VIII," with Charles Laughton. Also "Hands Across the Table," with Carole Lombard.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

METROPOLITAN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," a Warner musical film. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Major Bowes's All Girl Revue.

TREMONT—"Gorgeous Hussy," with Joan Crawford, Lionel Barrymore and Franchot Tone. 8:40, 10:41 a. m., 12:42, 2:43, 5, 7:06, 9:28. Also "Life of the Party." 10:21 a. m., 12:22, 2:23, 4:24, 6:46, 8:52.

MODERN—"Sing Me a Love Song," with James Melton, Patricia Ellis, Hugh Herbert and Zasu Pitts. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:59 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"How to Be a Detective," "Colorful Cairo," "Violets in Spring," Emil Coleman and his orchestra. "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Wanted: Jane Turner," featuring Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 10:53 a. m., 1:48, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Manhattan Follies," with Hildegarde and Johnny Perkins, also James Melton, tenor.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2, 5, 8:05. "March of Time," 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:40, 6:43, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Sinner Take All." Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:30, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Chamber Orchestra (members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra) conducted by Bernard Zighera. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, soloists. 8:15.

MEMORIAL CHURCH (Harvard University)—Organ recital by E. Power Biggs. 8:15.

Other Events

THE BARN (36 Joy Street)—"We, the People," a play by Elmer Rice. 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Mrs. Claude U. Ollison on "Editorial Comment on Current Events." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

TREMONT TEMPLE — Mass meeting. "What Can We Do to Prevent War and Promote Peace?" Maude Royden, Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, speakers. 8.

Y. M. C. A. PLAYERS—"The Cat and the Canary," Bates Hall, 316 Huntington Avenue. Two performances, tonight and tomorrow. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

HOTEL STATLER (Ballroom)—Fourth concert in the series of Boston morning musicales. Mischa Levitzki, pianist. 11 a. m.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB — Weekly luncheon meeting. Allan J. Wilson on "History of the Horse." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"English Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Races of Mankind in Bronze Are Shown in Hoffman Exhibit

The white, the black, the yellow races of mankind, skillfully done into bronze by a world-renowned sculptor, Malvina Hoffman, and placed on exhibition today at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, afford the Boston public some idea of the stupendous commission this American artist undertook a few years ago for the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

Among about 80 works displayed here are a score of paintings and drawings executed spontaneously during Miss Hoffman's travels, water colors of the Island of Skye in the Hebrides, of broom on the Scottish moors, pastels and oil landscapes; but the majority of the pieces are small bronze statues of scientific as well as artistic importance because of their purpose as originals of the celebrated full-size bronzes in the Field Museum.

Various Types

The Kalahari bushman, in the act of inserting an arrow in his bow; the Hawaiian surfboard rider sliding, head forward, into the waves of the Pacific; the Balinese dancer distributing her weight on both feet, with some regard apparently for her heavy and elaborate headdress; the Polynesian warrior with his dangerous weapon slung ocrass his shoulder, suggest something of the scope of one woman's achievement in recording the features and customs of primitive tribes.

How she caught in clay, not only the distinctive features and muscular frames of her subjects, but also their attitude to the life they know, is one of the most enthalling travel stories of the present day.

Coaxing a Pygmy

It is one thing to arrange a professional model on a dais in a New York studio, and another thing entirely to coax a pygmy family of the Ituri forest in Central Africa, whose only speech is their tribal tongue, to allow an invader of their jungle to model them in a sticky substance which, for all they know, my possess malignant power.

Yet often without the communicating medium of a common speech, Miss Hoffman, during the five-year expedition into little-traveled regions of Asia, India and Africa, which she completed three years ago, found herself on friendly terms with her primitive subjects. Her own sincerity was quickly comprehended by the alert savage, and the defensive knife or spear with which he may have posed for the first sitting confidently laid aside as she progressed.

Interesting Records

Observing the natives everywhere, at work or at play, she brought back to her own country exceedingly interesting and informative records in the plastic medium of how, for example, a lad of Borneo, stops and peels a banana for himself while watching at the same time a pair of island men loosing trained cocks, and of how a native of southern India taps a palm tree for the sap.

Many delightful recollections hover about the bronzes in the Field collection. There is one of the meditative Brahman who sat on the sculptor's trunk while she modeled him and put himself into a trance. For three solid hours he never moved an eyelash, and it was necessary to douse him with cold water, when the study was finished, to bring him round.

Racial Portraits

Not all the types are uncivilized. There are delicate racial portraits, such as the scholarly head of Dr. Hu Shih of China. Pieces not a part of the Field Museum scientific collection include a portrait head of Pavlova, a white marble entitled "Mort Exquise" of two figures which Miss Hoffman both modeled and carved in the earlier days of her career, and a more-than-life-size plaster, finished to look like granite, which she has named "Primitive Man."

This purely artistic representation of composite man symbolizes the struggle of the human being to master destructive inclinations and circumstances. Full front, both struggle and danger are evident. From one side only despair is apparent in his features and pose, while from the opposite side the [illegible] is one of a determination to [illegible]

Symbolic Paintings

Miss Hoffman's latest commission in New York has been to decorate with symbolic paintings, of a modernistic type, the walls of Helena Rubinstein's beauty parlor. Winner of many prizes for her sculpture and author of a book, "Heads and Tales," published last year, her works are to be found among the permanent collections of important museums such as the Metropolitan in New York and the Stockholm Museum in Sweden.

How does she do so much? Oh, she admits casually, as she trips around the exhibition galleries, correcting a label, helping a press photographer to adjust a flashlight, well, she just doesn't try to do anything else.

She studied painting with John Alexander and sculpture with Herbert Adams and Gutzon Borglum, in New York, before going to Paris to continue her studies with Auguste Rodin. Her husband, Samuel B. Grimson of England, was manager and photographer for her famous expedition. The Boston exhibition will continue for the next three weeks.

Filene

(Continued from Page 9)

coming to. It is what business is coming to; and if advertising is to continue to be the voice of business, it must give clear expression to these new truths. It must not only advertise real values, the buying of which by the masses will conserve their buying power, but it will also work out a technique by which the new reasons for these lower prices and better values will be made so plain as to generate the co-operation of the masses so necessary in these new times. No longer, as heretofore, will any reason—any excuse, no matter how irrelevent for launching a special sale—be accepted as adequate technique.

Point of His Plea

"I am not pleading that advertising shall become unbusinesslike or that advertising men shall become visionary reformers. I am pleading that advertising men who, as far as they have sinned, have largely sinned heretofore under the compulsion of us business men, shall now embrace this opportunity for the expression of their best selves, and use their powers to make of advertising a real profession and of themselves real leaders in the next step for peace and prosperity in our country."

If the advertising profession gets at the facts of the situation, Mr. Filene said, and thoroughly realizes the threatening dangers of the present and the immediate future, "it will no more try by adroit advertising technique to rob the masses of their buying power on which their employment depends, than it will try to make money by putting pistols to men's heads and taking their purses and other valuables."

Instead, he argued, the profession generally will realize that anything which destroys the buying power of the masses, such as the selling of commodities or services that are not of real service, or the selling of even serviceable things at higher prices than are really necessary, must inevitably tend to throw us again into depression. It must result, he said, in depriving the masses of the ability to provide the market which the present and coming mass production must have if we are to have prosperous times and profitable work for all.

Joy in Understanding

"Once advertising men understand and act on what is happening," Mr. Filene declared, "they will accept joyfully the challenge of existing conditions and act to conquer all adverse conditions.

"One of the most important of these conditions which must be conquered is that the buying habits of the masses are not habits appropriate to this age of potential plenty but survivals, largely, of the agrarian age of scarcity; or, perhaps it may be better said, of the buying habits of a lifetime.

"But mass production must have mass distribution, which means that it must have mass distribution outlets, which further means that the goods of mass production must be distributed without the enormous increase over cost of production which is now the case—an increase of two, three, five or ten times production price commonly, and often 20 times production price, although this production price includes a fair profit to capital."

A still more adverse condition lies in the danger of the masses acting by retaliatory legislation, or dangerous and ill-considered mass movements, Mr. Filene said in conclusion, because they do not understand what is actually going on—because they do not understand that this movement is under way. If given time and fostered by them, this will bring to them justice and the fair conditions, Mr. Filene asserted — including security for themselves and their families—to which they have rightly aspired and have been trying, in one way or another, to achieve.

"MOTHER, WE'RE HUNGRY!"

● What a familiar cry in every home when active youngsters come in from school or play! Active bodies and keen appetites just naturally "go together".

Many mothers have learned that Mueller's Elbow Macaroni is a splendid food for children. These tender tasty morsels of macaroni goodness make tempting dishes to satisfy the hungriest youngster.

Next time you're planning a meal for your children, try serving them Mueller's Elbow Macaroni ... with meat gravy, combined with cheese or vegetables. It's an economical, satisfying food for everyone.

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

C. F. MUELLER CO. ● JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Enlightening the World Through the Art of Sculpture

© Malvina Hoffman; Courtesy Field Museum, Chicago; Photo by R. Parry, Paris

Hoffman Exhibits at Vose Galleries in Boston

An Ainu, a Member of a Primitive Japanese Tribe — Malvina Hoffman — A Balinese Woman, Dutch East Indies

What's Going On in the Arts

"Reflected Glory"

George Kelly's play, "Reflected Glory," is dated 1929, although apparently it was not produced until last year. It might easily be older. Its author had previously written "The Torch Bearers," "The Show-Off" and "Craig's Wife." "Reflected Glory" is hardly worthy of its predecessors. Its subject matter, the struggle of a temperamental actress with her notion that she wants to leave the theater for a home and babies, does not seem very exciting today; and its construction is rather loose, with long periods of dispensable conversation.

Still, it provides a vehicle for Tallulah Bankhead, who appeared in it last night at the Shubert Theater. Mr. Kelly, indeed, might have been thinking of Miss Bankhead when he wrote it, the part of Muriel Flood is so well suited to her. Muriel has tantrums, and Miss Bankhead is good at tantrums. The lure of the stage loses her one suitor, who takes a more peaceful partner; and a second aspirant to her hand turns out to be handicapped by a living wife. So Muriel sticks to her art. There is a hint that she may settle down with her manager.

If the play is a little dull, Miss Bankhead's portrait of Muriel is lively enough. She does not risk missing her effects through oversubtlety. We understand at once that Muriel has no moments of repose. She is always working, now at attracting a man, now at quarreling with her manager, her maid and her friends. She rushes about the stage. She murmurs. She shouts. Her voice has a wide range, which is employed generously, if without much thought of the lines it is reciting. Not a very comfortable person; but we don't mind much, because we never believe in her at all.

The method of caricature is used pretty consistently throughout the production, which has some of the characteristics of Hollywood drama, as well as of the dramatics of the Torch Bearers. Everything is mechanically regulated, and we evidently are not expected to take anything seriously. Miss Bankhead's style is reflected by her associates. An exception is Clay Clement, who comes closest to giving his part (the manager) a touch of actuality. Elizabeth Dunne uses a nasal monotone to good effect as a garrulous maid, but overdoes her "business." Ann Andrews, with a narrower vocal range than her principal, adopts an inflexible sing-song rhythm. Phillip Reed and Alden Chase are colorless suitors. The entire performance had the air of having been done a great many times by the same people. An audience of good size applauded heartily and persuaded Miss Bankhead to make a little speech at the final curtain.

L. A. S.

"Pride and Prejudice"

Miss Helen Jerome, who prepared the dramatization of "Jane Eyre" that arrived here a fortnight ago, performed a similar service in the version of "Pride and Prejudice," which reached the Colonial last evening as the fourth in Boston's Guild subscription series of plays. Unlike the stage treatment of Miss Brontë's story, which is making its way to New York, "Pride and Prejudice" has enjoyed a season in New York and is now nearing the end of a tour of the East.

The company which Max Gordon has recruited for the road includes none of the principal players who graced the Broadway cast. But if the acting misses some of its original gloss and the repartee has not quite the same razor-edged temper, the dialogue that Miss Jerome has borrowed from Jane Austen's pages is still pleasantly sharp and the confusions of the Bennet household with its three marriageable but not too manageable daughters are cheerfully amusing. Period manners, when rudeness is sauced with wit, make lively entertainment.

Though both the flavor and the outlines of the novel have been preserved, the playwright has not hesitated to add small satirical touches of her own. The results justify the treatment. The Bennets never were meant to be regarded solemnly. So Mr. Bennet grumbles as he parries his wife's attacks with sarcastic retorts. It is agreeable bickering, for Robert Conness and Miss Molly Pearson play the parts for their surface humors. As the daughters, Miss Muriel Kirkland seems a little overdeliberate as Elizabeth, who had the nimblest imagination of the three; Miss Evelyn Byrd is the flighty Lydia, with an eye for the soldiers, and Miss Eugenia Rawls the gentle Jane, who suffered in silence.

To actors, no less than to the Bennets, Darcy is a problem. Lowell Gilmore has softened his haughty stiffness to a considerable degree but he has not succeeded in making the man wholly believable. Perhaps the curate, Collins, is more of a caricature than Miss Austen intended. Probably Lady Catherine de Bourgh is a doughtier dowager than she imagined. At any rate Philip Tongue and Miss Helen Strickland, who act them, turn them to broadly comic use.

Jo Mielziner's handsome settings and costumes, patterned on early nineteenth-century English models, have lost little if any of their luster. With interludes of candlelight and off-stage music to add to the illusion they present a pretty picture of a departed era.

An audience which filled the theater gave signs of satisfaction which increased as the evening progressed.

E. F. M.

Brattle Art Gallery

A small art gallery has been installed at 44 Brattle street, Cambridge, by a young Boston painter, Jacques Messia. The gallery serves for teaching purposes, as well as display. It is hung with pictures by Mr. Messia and a group of young artists of this vicinity. Mr. Messia does not make any pretense about his gallery; his idea in developing it has grown out of realizing the plight of so many artists for whom the expensive in-town galleries are prohibitive. He wishes to make original works accessible to people who enjoy them, but who have limited means.

Mr. Messia shows some very appealing aquarelles portraying scenes in Cambridge and Dorchester. He has a feeling for water color and he puts it to use in a concise and decorative way. A rainy scene is atmospheric, a rustic handscape invigorating. Mr. Messia apparently works in each picture to achieve an authentic and individual result.

Harley Perkins Gallery

Pantings and water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper are shown at the Harley Perkns Gallery, 104 Revere street. Mr. Pepper, who springs a surprise every time he exhibits, provides a very amusing repertoire of pictures and panels of satire. Last year he showed up the politician; this year he mocks with his light touch the "Intrepid Traveler and the Indominable Discover of Ageb and Wok." We see discoverer, land of discovery and some of its inhabitants (of Mongolian feature). Mr. Pepper, with no obligation to portray a specific area, shows, in looming crags and low-lying valleys, a fantastic country which is remote and inaccessible. By the time one has had a turn around the gallery, Ageb and Wok are familiar. One experiences a letdown, walking out to Revere street where Beacon Hill is flat indeed compared with the mountainous uplands of Ageb and Wok.

Mr. Pepper dares to have some fun when he paints pictures. Many artists will envy him.

D. A.

Reidy Named Head Of Public Welfare

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (AP) —Edward P. Reidy, Providence director of public aid since 1929, today was appointed state director of public welfare by Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

Mr. Reidy succeeds Dr. John E. Donley, who resigned when Governor Quinn took office in order to return to private practice.

Mr. Reidy is a native of Worcester, Mass. He attended schools there and was graduated from Clark University. He also studied at Harvard. Before becoming director of public aid, Mr. Reidy was a teacher of social science in Providence schools.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Jan. 13	Plymouth	Jan. 19	Jan. 12, 8:00 pm	Jan. 13, 8:00 am
Aquitania	Jan. 14	Southampton	Jan. 20	Jan. 13, 8:00 pm	Jan. 14, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 15	Southampton	Jan. 21	Jan. 15, 1:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm
Paris	Jan. 16	Plymouth	Jan. 23	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm	Jan. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

Budget Cut Foreshadowed In Hurley's Bank Action

Economy-minded public officials looked forward today to the prospect of a sharply reduced state budget for 1937, in view of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's drive to lower the cost of liquidating closed banks.

The first Hurley budget is due within a fortnight, and those eager for reduced expenditures hope that the Governor, through his present personnel studies, will be able to clip several million dollars from the record figure of $72,500,000 established by former Governor Curley in 1936.

Yesterday Governor Hurley's closed bank dive resulted in the ousting of 75 persons and the hiring of six new liquidating agents, bringing to a total of 14 the number of persons whom the Governor has added to the rolls. The ousting of the 75 which brings the total discharged to 82, was announced by William P. Hubbard Jr., newly appointed supervisor of liquidations.

Commissionership

On the heels of the wholesale ousting precedure came the resignation of Henry H. Pierce, State Commissioner of Banks, to accept the presidency of the Merchants Co-operative Bank, the largest co-operative bank in the State. The co-operative bank post, it is understood, pays $18,000 a year, the commissionership paid $6000.

While Mr. Pierce's resignation had been expected on or after Jan. 15, with his term not expiring until April 1, yesterday's move was considered a surprise, and interpreted by some as a protest against the Governor's present drive in the liquidation division. Yet most observers were not in accord with this interpretation.

Mr. Husband said today that he will visit each of the 18 closed banks under his supervision as soon as possible.

"I am going around to check up on the personnel in the closed banks," he said. "There will be no change, unless circumstances warrant. I will make sure that the personnel is not in excess of the need, and also that the personnel is adequate for the work.

"If I find, as I heard, that in one bank the girls sit around knitting, why I'll stop the knitting."

Civilian Aide Named

Frank W. Tomasello of Dorchester, Assistant U. S. Attorney, today accepted Gov. Hurley's invitation to be a civilian aide. Mr. Tomasello will replace Dr. Carl F. Maraldi, who resigned yesterday, in protest against the Governor's demotion of Joseph Scalponeti from chief liquidation counsel in the Department of Banking to liquidating agent.

The Governor announced that LeRoy W. Leland, deputy Bank Commissioner, will be named acting Bank Commissioner at tomorrow's session of the executive council. Mr. Leland will serve in that capacity until a commissioner is named to replace former Commissioner Pierce.

Liquidation Posts

Beacon Hill politicians have been prone to criticize. Mr. Pierce since the Hurley economy drive began, declaring he should not have allowed Governor Curley to overload the division. However, it is reported, threats of the former Governor, which would have resulted in far greater loss to the closed banks, provided no alternative for Commissioner Pierce than to allow the overloading.

Mr. Husband would make no comment on the report that he is being considered to succeed Commissioner Pierce.

Among new appointees to the liquidation division in the process of reorganization, were James M. Hurley, former state commissioner of civil service and defeated Democratic candidate for state Treasurer. Mr. Hurley is a close friend of the Governor. His post is liquidating agent of the Central Trust Company at $85 a week. He succeeds two Curley appointees whose combined weekly salary was $151.92.

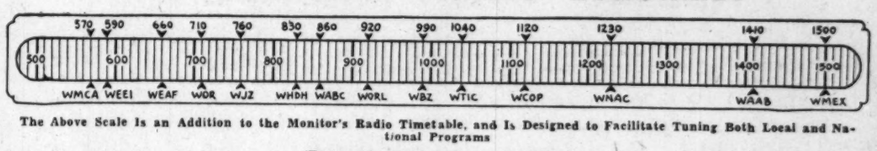
Among those ousted were several particular friends of former Governor Curley and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Waiting for Prices

Meanwhile, Governor Hurley and Mr. Husband quieted fears that securities and real estate possessed by closed banks would be dumped on a rising market. Both announced that securities and real estate would he held for the best prices.

"I know," the Governor said, "the real estate market is improving and that business conditions are also better. Several years ago I urged former Commissioner Arthur Guy to refrain from disposing of bonds held by the closed banks at the low prices then prevailing. He should not have sold them. Since they have been sold, their prices have increased 30 per cent."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"In the Green Room"	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board: music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; "Little Show"; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Studio speaker	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenades	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45	'Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Cary Grant; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Voice of Experience	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30	Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Hendrik Willem Van Loon	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives": sketch	NBC piano duo	"Moonlight Sonata"
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch": dramatic	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Jazz Nocturne"; soloist; quar-
8:15	soloists; orchestra	sketch: Westerners group	quartet; trio	tet; orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson; Sid Silvers;	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45	Martha Raye; orchestra	Valley: dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	"Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Pearce and His Gang	Gregory Ratoff, guest	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Charioteers; quartet
9:30	"Jack Oakie's College"; Nick	"Husbands and Wives": forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45	Foran; Frank Fay; piano	"Husbands and Wives": forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Chicago
10:00	duo; Benny Goodman's	Concert band, Frank Simon,	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15	Orch.; Stoll's Orch.	conductor; dramatization	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
10:30	Garden talk	Talk, Harry Bridges	"Hollywood Gossip"	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
10:45	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Popular Varieties: music	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Velos and Yolanda's Orchestra
11:15	Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc." sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talks; orch.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital: vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore and Ethel Barrymore Colt in "Let Us Be Gay."

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Allen's Professional Parade; variety program; H. Leopold Spitalny's Orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, "Let Us Face the Issue." Representative Maury Maverick.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After attending a swank fashion show and tea at the Ritz-Carlton last week, entitled the Fashion Congress of America, it occurred to us that you'd no doubt be interested in becoming familiar with this venture . . . that is, of course, if you aren't already.

* * *

Styles on Parade At Fashion Congress

The idea is that each week scads of good looking clothes that are simply the "last gasp" as far as fashion is concerned, are selected from the stock of numerous smart shops in town (Manahan's, Delano's, Lamson & Hubbard's, Makanna's, Fredley's, Slattery's, Jordan's, White's, Hovey's and Filenes included, just to give you an idea) and presented at the weekly luncheon and fashion show at the Ritz-Carlton. There they are modeled by various débutantes and young fashionables who have been selected for their particular charm and ability to wear clothes in the way they should be worn . . . by Miss Annice Brink. Miss Brink, equally as interesting and attractive as her mannequins, is by the way (but by no means incidentally!), organizer and director of the Fashion Congress in Boston. (There's also a Congress in Baltimore, Brooklyn and Washington, with plans under way for New York to follow, we understand.) And after viewing the results of her work during the entire year, we sort of wonder just how it is that the girl manages to get in anything that even faintly resembles sleep! Because there's obviously an endless amount of careful planning to be done, complicated arragements to be made, people to be kept track of . . . to say nothing of the photographs to be made after each showing; and she supervises every detail in this work, too.

* * *

And When They Go Before the Jury

Now as the fashions are paraded they are viewed by a jury of several socially prominent local women, (a different group each week) who frankly and openly discuss the merits (and demerits!) of the various styles. They then cast a written vote. And they can veto a dress as well as they can vote for it. In fact they're just as capable of the former as they are of the latter . . . if they honestly feel that it's just a wee bit "too-too" something or other for the smart Bostonian! Then the "honored" selections are returned and displayed in their respective shops bearing the coveted silver tag of the Congress, which announces to the world at large that these particular clothes have made their way . . . because of the way they're made!

* * *

Paris Spring Clothes On the Way Shortly

This particular afternoon was even more exciting than usual what with the personal appearance of Miss Elinor Neff, fashion editor of Harper's Bazaar, who made interesting comments throughout the style show. Her enthusiasm for the idea was apparent in the informal greeting she gave. Which (if our shorthand is still good) was, in part, as follows: "I have news for you . . . fresh news that has been crackling over the cables from Paris in the last week. In about six weeks you will be seeing the results in spring clothes displayed by your Boston shops.

"When a season changes, the first thing you are interested in is color. Beige seems well in the lead for spring . . . particularly beige flannel. There won't be anything smarter, so you'd better think about it hard. But if you don't like beige, you needn't worry, because gray is almost equally good. You are going to see it everywhere and on everything. Mainbocher even shows some gray woolen shoes.

"There will be lots of suits, but not as many severely tailored ones as last year. Shirring will be important, too. And here's something to remember—the skirts on all tailored things will be shorter. That goes for coats as well. They are coming back, and don't be surprised if the old ensemble idea of coat-over-dress goes over in a big way."

* * *

Boston's Progressive Conservatism in Dress

In addressing the some 300 interested guests (all of whom had served to further the interests of the Fashion Congress during the year as models, jurors or committee members), Miss Brink summarized its purpose and results with:

"Your collective authority and wide knowledge of what the gentlewoman will wear, and when, has been made public property. You have guided the average woman to choose correctly for occasions; you have kept a steadying hand on the trend of new fashion ideas.

"Through everything you've said and done there has also been a marked pride in the Bostonian ideal of good taste. Conservatism, yes. It's as much a part of Boston as the salt air from the harbor. But it's progressive conservatism, combined with an open-mindedness that you have expressed over and over again on your ballots.

"You have truly stimulated fashion consciousness, and even learned a little lesson for yourselves, here and there. And you have proved that the Boston shops can be an inexhaustible fountain of chic for the knowing woman on the smallest or largest clothes budget!"

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

R. I. State Employee For 51 Years Starts Drawing Retired Pay

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (AP)—Luly M. Coggeshall went to work for the State of Rhode Island 51 years ago, and today the State decided she has worked long enough. It retired her, and started paying her $945 a year as long as she needs.

Oldest employee to come under provisions of the State's new retirement system, Miss Coggeshall has worked under 21 Governors. When she went to work in 1886, women employees were rare. Now they nearly equal the number of men. During her entire career, Miss Coggeshall has been with the State Department of Education, under its various names and reorganizations.

When Gov. Robert E. Quinn was born in 1894, she was a veteran employee, and when Mr. Quinn as Lieutenant-Governor directed the "bloodless revolution" of 1935, Miss Coggeshall for the first time expressed doubt as to the permanency of her job. She was given quick assurance that the overturn of all state departments would not affect her, and she could remain another 25 years if she wished.

Newspapermen tried in vain to interview Miss Coggeshall today. "Not a word!" she exclaimed. "I don't want publicity."

Although her retirement was voted today, Miss Coggeshall won't have to hurry about cleaning up her desk and getting out of the office. She has until Feb. 1 to take care of all that.

Deadlock in Council Threatens Payless Cambridge Paydays

Payless paydays hover in the background for Cambridge municipal employees as the city council meets tonight to ballot for a president or temporary chairman with two candidates and a 7-7 deadlock between the members.

Ordinarily the council has 15 members, but one has been absent for several weeks with no prospect of his returning tonight. Until the absentee returns the presidency will probably remain vacant; unless the council elects a president, no business can be transacted. Waiting for action is a $6000 loan with which it is planned to pay city employees.

Townsend Takes Office As Indiana Governor

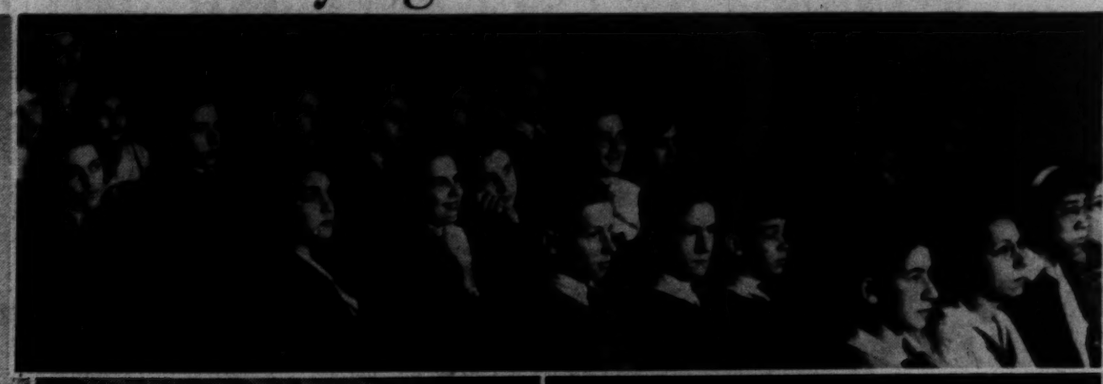
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12 (AP) —M. Clifford Townsend, former teamster, factory worker and farmer, became Indiana's thirty-fourth Governor yesterday. Mr. Townsend, a Democrat, pledged his efforts to bring about "the more abundant life" for the people of Indiana.

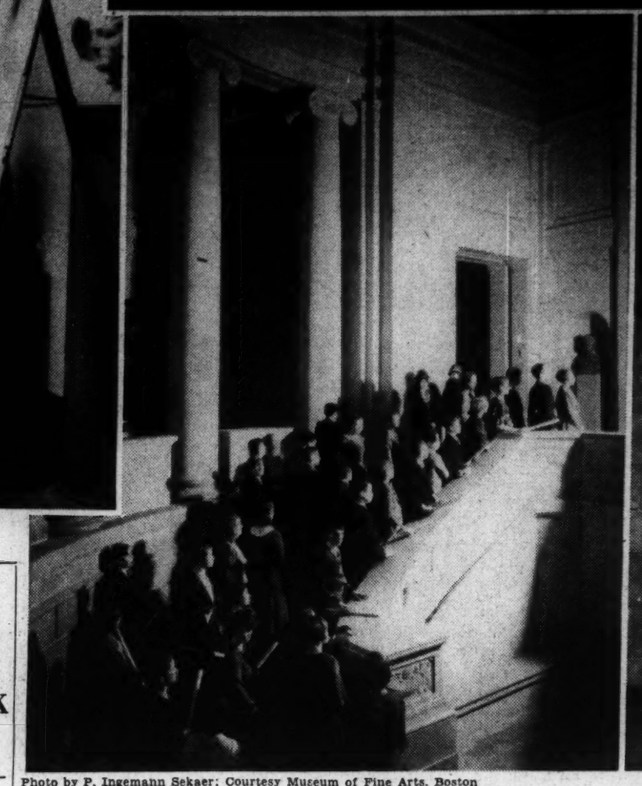
He succeeded Paul V. McNutt, the State's most-talked-of Governor in years.

Boston Art Museum Goes 'on Air' Carrying Culture to Homes

Weekly radio lectures during winter and spring seasons are divided into three groups; institution pushes educational work despite budget limitations.

Girls Drawing
Familiar Scene at the Museum of Fine Arts





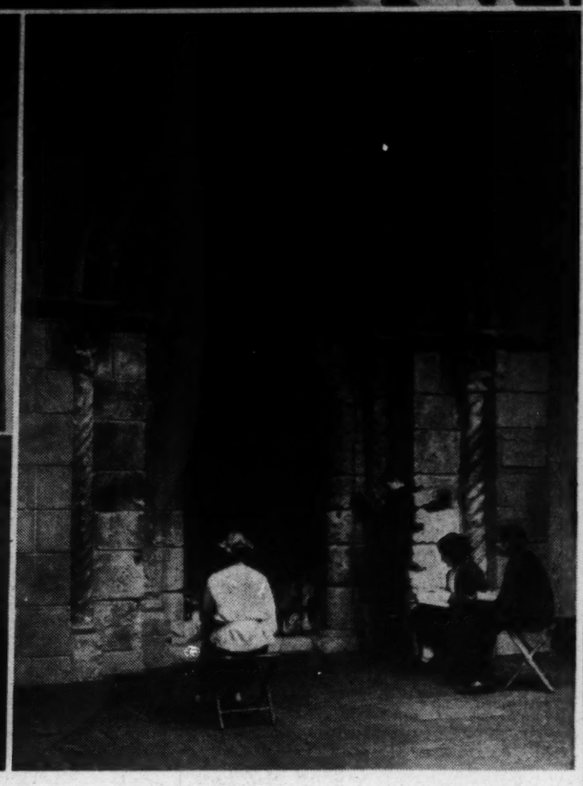


Photo by P. Ingemann Sekaer; Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Museum Plays Major Role in Cultural Development of Children
Upper—Public School Pupils in Museum Lecture Hall Lower Left—Group of Pupils on Tour of Inspection
Lower Right—Museum Class Drawing Romanesque Doorway

Education by radio, the latest method adopted by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to prove to the public that art has its definite uses for the layman and is not part of a mysterious realm of culture reserved for the privileged few, brings into the New England home a reminder of what has been made available by one of the pioneer art museums in the United States.

Serious as the budget may appear, with annual subscriptions running sometimes less than one-twelfth of operating expenses, the museum advances in its educational service begun 30 years ago, when the first docent work or official guidance became a regular item of its facilities. Founded by public subscription in 1871, this great institution, which is one of the few museums to be open free daily, derives no financial support from either city or state. Several large American museums, including the Metropolitan Museum in New York, do receive aid from the city, but in Boston the entire, colossal undertaking of collecting, housing, preserving, exhibiting and interpreting the vast treasure of the museum has been shouldered all these years by public-minded citizens.

Program Innovations

Radio audiences will notice several innovations in the Thursday evening lectures over Station WAAB this year. In each of the three distinct groups into which the series has been divided a single topic will be developed. Following the opening talks by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Jan. 14 and 21 under the heading, "What Use Is Art Anyway?" A. Graham Carey, writer and lecturer of Cambridge, Mass., John Howard Benson of the John Stevens Studio at Newport, R. I., and Walter Baermann, industrial designer of Holyoke, Mass., will conduct the program to Feb. 25.

Beginning on March 4, the second group, taking as its subject "Some Aspects of Early New England Life," will include as speakers, Gertrude Townsend of the Boston museum, Walter Muir Whitehill of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass., Edwin J. Hipkiss of the Boston museum, Howard Corning of the Essex Institute, Salem, Hollis French, author of "A List of Early American Silversmiths and Their Marks," Russell Kettell who wrote "Pine Furniture of Early New England," and Prof. Samuel E. Morison of Harvard University.

"Styles of European Art" is the third subject, and starting on April 22, Prof. Kenneth Conant of Harvard University, Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Boston museum, Prof. Arthur McComb and Dr. Frederick Deknatel, both of Harvard University, will be the lecturers.

Educational Work Grows

During the past quarter of a century, as the museum collection in western countries has come more and more to the general view, emerging from its former entombed privacy to serve the purpose of art as a language of a period, the educational work of the Boston institution has grown to extensive proportions. In addition to classes in drawing and painting organized by the museum itself, public school teachers use the galleries for instruction on topics not always classified strictly under the label of "art." History and languages become alive more readily through co-operation of the museum's division of instruction. Members of the museum staff act as guides for both public and private school groups.

So successful has been the scheme evolved by the department of museum extension for sending to schools illustrative sets of beautiful, large photographs of paintings, buildings and various objects related to a study course, that the museum is unable to keep up with the demand as promptly as it hopes to do in the future. Lecturers from the museum are welcome visitors in schools. Boys and girls in the city and in the suburbs flock to the building on Huntington avenue whenever an outstanding exhibition is announced.

Illustrators Aided

Illustrators and designers are assisted in their research. As it is the policy to place on exhibition only representative pieces of a group which can be examined by the visitor without fatigue, there are innumerable objects in storage which are taken out on request and placed where the student may pursue a detailed and comprehensive inquiry into a special field of art.

Among plans of the museum are some which have been devised to assist industry and commerce in New England and which will be particularly helpful to buyers of merchandise.

Musical programs, free like most of the museum services, help to connect the arts introduced by museum collections with the art of music. Last month a Byzantine Greek chorus provided a Sunday concert which was followed by a lecture on Byzantine architecture. Gallery talks, often free, occasionally offered at about $2 for a complete series, are arranged for the general public each year between October and June. Delivered by experts on the museum staff, they cover a wide range of subjects and give the layman an opportunity to view, say, early Egyptian sculpture, Japanese screen paintings, French nineteenth century drawings, American silver, while listening to an interesting discussion by a trained worker who has spent much of his life studying the subject.

Oriental Collections

The Boston Museum is noted for its oriental collections, Japanese, Chinese and Indian. Of western civilizations, it possesses a choice and outstanding group of original Greek marbles. It is rich in Egyptian art, having conducted its own excavations at Gizeh. Its print department is noted for the collection of fifteenth century prints.

That the public of Boston appreciates the museum is evident from the attendance. Yet the maintenance fund, consisting of annual subscriptions, is small.

"Why," asks the uniformed citizen, "does the museum have difficulty in balancing its maintenance budget when it can purchase now and then some celebrated work like . . . well, take the Gauguin which drew crowds to the museum last spring?"

Simple Explanation

There is a simple explanation. The Gauguin, as in the case of many another expensive acquisition, was paid for largely from funds left to the museum by patrons who specifically designated that the money should be used only to purchase paintings. The Degas "Ballet Dancer" was bought from the Sweetser fund given for the purchase of Franch paintings. Many persons having special interests have made bequests with some restricting provision which prevents the funds from being used for that unspectacular, yet necessary, branch of museum costs—maintainence. Thus the museum may show a deficit and at the same time be able to purchase a valuable painting.

Taking operating expense for 1934, as an example, the amount estimated was $418,800.97, a sum, incidentally, considerably less than one third of the cost of operating the Metropolitan Museum, while annual subscriptions for that year totaled only $34,443. Contributions are being received from Bostonians who are aware of the present need, and in addition to those who regularly remit the average annual subscription of $10, many realize they may subscribe as little as $1 a year. The subscription entitles one to receive the museum bulletin, invitation to private views of exhibitions and new acquisitions and announcements of lectures.

Kane Resignation

(Continued from Page 9)

priation of $19,000 was made for an investigation of the Boston-Worcester highway. Payment of this amount ($19,000) was made to Mr. Breed for a period covering May 27, 1935, to Feb. 5, 1936. (For Mr. Breed's services and clerical expenses.)

"Another payment of $2978.11 was made in connection with this highway for a period from April 29 to Dec. 26, 1936. A further payment of $3,411.64 covering of period from April to November, 1936, for engineering advice and investigation work, was made."

Utility 'Overloading'

The Governor announced that he was continuing his investigation of departmental personnel overloading in the state Department of Public Utilities.

While denying that pressure has been exerted upon him in behalf of Thomas H. Green, state Commissioner of Civil Service, the Governor declared he had informed the commissioner that he would "hold him to a strict accountability in seeing to it that those on the top of the Civil Service list be given the consideration to which they are entitled."

30 Cents an Hour Minimum Urged In Jewelry Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12—After weeks of investigation in which "sweatshop" wages were found to have been paid, the minimum wage board set up by the state division of labor has recommended that 30 cents an hour be established as base pay in the jewelry industry of Rhode Island.

Shortly after George Hurley, chairman of the 10-member board, had made known the findings last week to L. Metcalfe Walling, director of the division of labor, the latter set Jan. 25 as the date for a public hearing at the State House.

No Pay Reductions

The board recommended a minimum of 30 cents an hour in the jewelry trade as a whole, with no pay reductions for skilled workers listed in the higher brackets. The report to Mr. Walling said that any minimum wage below 30 cents is "oppressive and unreasonable."

Furthermore, the board recommended a complete resurvey of the industry at the end of the year as a means of protecting wages of skilled workers, and adequate appropriation for the department to enforce the minimum-wage law.

The minimum suggested by the board is below the 32½-cent minimum set by NRA codes for the industry, but the codes allowed a 26-cent rate for learners.

Below NRA Scale

The survey revealed that about one-third of the men, women and minors in the industry received less than the rate in effect at the time of the codes. Wages, the survey showed, ranged from 3.6 cents to $2.84 an hour.

Discussing industrial homework, the report said:

"The wage board recognizes that distribution of industrial homework constitutes a major obstacle to efficient administration of any minimum wage order, first because enforcement of a minimum wage depends upon accurate hour records which cannot be obtained from homeworkers; second, because homework may be of a character which is not done in the factory distributing such work, making it difficult to determine whether piece rates for such work will yield the minimum hourly rate.

Limit on Licenses

"Therefore, on the grounds that homework has a tendency to jeopardize the maintenance of wages for factory workers, the board recommends that no homework licenses be issued except in cases in which the commissioner is able to ascertain that at least the minimum wages will be maintained."

While the minimum-wage order cannot be made mandatory, as the result of a United States Supreme Court decision against a similar law in New York, the division of labor hopes to make it effective by publication of names of firms refusing to adopt minimum wages.

Recommendations of Board

The board specifically recommends:

1. Minimum of 30 cents an hour to be paid to all employees in the jewelry industry.
2. The minimum wage shall not be construed as authority to reduce existing higher wage scales.
3. Resurvey of wage scales at end of a year.
4. Provision that when employees are requested to wait on employer's premises, time so spent shall be counted as working time and shall be paid at the regular rate.
5. When an employee is requested by an employer to report for work, and there is not at least four hours of work furnished, the employer shall be required to compensate the employee for at least four hours at not less than 30 cents an hour.
6. Prohibition of all homework, except under license.
7. Requirement that in computing hours, starting time shall be no more than a quarter of an hour after employee reports for work.

Governor Pushes Law on Motorists In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE R. I., Jan. 12—State and local police, supported by the courts, have opened a drive against reckless motorists, in response to an appeal of Gov. Robert E. Quinn to take steps to decrease the motor accident toll, which reached a new high record in 1936, it was made known here today.

Violations which up to the present were dismissed with a warning by police officers, now result in summonses being issued. For the first time in many months a "fix" is said to be out of the question in most cities and towns.

Pedestrians

In Providence, special attention is being given to crosswalks, and there has been a noticeable increase during the past few days in the number of automobile operators brought into courts for failing to yield the right of way to pedestrians on crosswalks. A large number of the accidents, some fatal, were said to have been caused by the refusal of motorists to slow down while people were on the crosswalks in 1936.

"Blue tickets" for improper parking are being handed out in unusually large numbers, the police say; not so much because the motorists are in the restricted area, but because the cars are placed in such positions as to be a menace to moving traffic. "Double" parking is said to be the chief violation.

State police have been detailed to the most used intersections in the rural districts, and this force is being aided by representatives of the Motor Vehicle Division.

Fines Increased

In order that arrests for violations in Providence would be made more costly, Judges Frank L. Hanley and Carl Testa of the municipal courts, which handle minor cases, announced yesterday that there will be a "substantial increase in fines" in the future.

Judge Hanley declared that he would raise the fines in cases of failing to slow down at boulevard stop signs and speeding past intersections from $2 and costs to $5 and costs, which means $7.60 instead of $4.60 for the first offense. For second offenders, a more severe penalty will be handed out, he indicated.

Black to Talk at M. I. T. On City-Planning Careers

Russell VanNest Black, president of the American City Planning Institute, will lecture on "The Future of the Planning Profession as Reflected by the Present Status of Planning," on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the school of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 491 Boylston street, Boston.

Vermont House Is Half Farmers

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 12

Farmers are plentiful in the Vermont House and Senate.

Half the 248 members of the House are engaged in farm work, many combining their farming with other activities, including trucking, insurance, contracting or auto sales.

Ten of the 30 members of the Senate are farmers.

Pedestrian Lights Proposed in Bill

A law requiring pedestrians to carry lights while walking along highways at night, a state lottery to finance old-age assistance and a reduction in the small loan interest rate are among the proposals just introduced into the Massachusetts legislature.

Eager to reduce the number of fatalities and injuries to pedestrians along highways at night, Representative Tycho M. Petersen of Springfield filed a bill providing a $10 fine for any pedestrian who fails to carry a lantern, a flashlight or a reflector at night.

Representative John J. Whalen of Brockton filed the state lottery bill, one of several submitted this year. The small loan proposal, a legislative perennial, was submitted by Representative Terrance J. Lomax of Fall River.

Under a bill filed by former Representative Hyman Manevitch of Dorchester liquor sales in hotels and restaurants would be permitted until 2 a. m. The present limit is 1 a. m. His bill would also permit the sale of liquor and dancing until 2 a. m. on Sunday.

Farm-Bank 'Co-op' Shows Rapid Gain At Concord, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12—The Concord Production Credit Association is increasing its usefulness, according to reports issued at the annual meeting.

Credit loans to farmer members expanded from $180,087 in 1935 to $296,946 in 1936 and the membership has increased from 238 in 1935 to 362 at the close of 1936. Class B stock in the association owned by the farmer-members increased from $10,035 in 1935 to $15,125 in 1936 and the association's legal cash reserve rose during the same period from $3480 to $3938.

V. A. Sanders, secretary-treasurer of the association, told the members that business increased 65 per cent in 1936 and that a further increase of at least 50 per cent is expected this year.

These credit associations are farmers' co-operatively owner and managed banking groups. The local association operates through the State. As in the case of other such associations in various parts of the country, it was set up under Federal Government supervision, and was financed by the Government through the regional Production Credit Corporation at Springfield, Mass., and by the subscriptions of farmer-members to Class B stock in proportion to the amount of loans they obtain. As the farmer-members gradually pay in the funds necessary to run the association the federal money is withdrawn.

The local association suffered no loan losses during 1936. It was reported that the group is now obtaining farmer members who are able to obtain necessary credit through customary banking facilities. The association directors are said to be better acquainted with the problems of their fellow farmers than are the officials of the regular banks. Without being over liberal the association makes loans where the usual collateral security is lacking but where the character of the borrower is known to assure repayment.

During 1936 the association approved 515 loan applications and turned down 108. Of those approved only 56 were former borrowers. The association encourages farmers to establish their credit ratings whether or not they need funds at the present.

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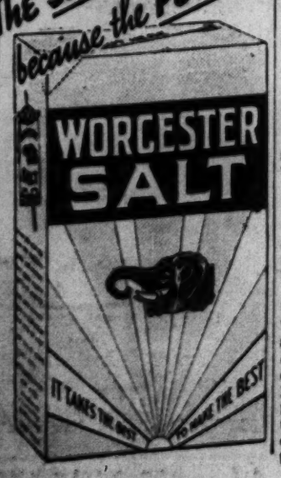

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A New Tempered Scale

By Victor Belaiev

MOSCOW—Every musician knows that the contemporary duodecuple (or chromatic) scale, with acoustically equal intervals, which has been employed in art music for upward of two centuries, is, in fact, a far more complex tonal organization than might appear at a first glance. Take, for example, musical orthography: in our notation there are many more signs to indicate musical sounds than there are sounds in our scale. Every sound may be designated by two, or even three, methods: for instance, C, B sharp and D double flat are names for the same sound in the tempered scale—the same, that is to say, in theory, though not in actual practice. Our ear disinguishes between C sharp and D flat, and violinists play them differently and are aware that the former gives a higher sound than the latter, and that the so-called enharmonism is a purely theoretical concept, and has no actual existence.

And so, while our contemporary musical art is based on the duodecuple tempered scale, we really use far more complex scales. These have long attracted attention, and efforts are being made to establish them. The best-known worker in this field is the Czech composer, Alois Hába, who is endeavoring to introduce into musical practice the 24-degree, quarter-tonal, equally tempered scale as the scale of the future. He has constructed a number of instruments in this scale, for which music has been written.

* * *

Hába has adherents in various centers, but I doubt if his efforts will be successful, for the reason that his idea of enriching the contemporary store of musical sounds is a purely mathematical, mechanical and theoretical one, and that he leaves out of consideration the teachings of history concerning the development of musical scales. In abandoning one tempered system for another, he shows no interest in the origin of that from which he takes his departure, but regards it as a mathematical phenomenon, and considers that the doubling of the sounds at present existing in music will suffice to solve his problem.

He forgets that the tempered chromatic scale was derived from the Pythagorean chromatic scale, in which such sounds as C sharp and D flat were expressed by different acoustic quantities, and that it was the result of the deliberate reduction to one sound of these two sounds. This was done in order to assist the development of polyphony and of a new style of art music based on thematic development. Both of these demanded the possibility of the accurate transposition of any chord or melody to any degree of the scale, and when this was made feasible, music forged ahead by giant strides, as the whole history of art music shows.

* * *

But the duodecuple tempered scale, which enormously stimulated the evolution of art music, has played its historical part as the fundamental scale of that music and must now make way for another, a natural development from it and not a mechanical complication of it such as the quarter-tonal scale appears to be. From my point of view the 17-degree equally tempered scale is an entirely satisfactory solution of the problem. Practical effect has been given to this scale by the Moscow musician Alekseі Ogolevetz, with the technical help of the Moscow musical expert Yakov Seletzky. They have constructed a harmonium every black key of which is divided into two lengthwise, the upper half giving, let us say, D flat and the lower C sharp. By this means the individual resonances of those sounds of the Pythagorean chromatic scale, which were unified by the duodecuple tempered scale, are restored. If we express the difference between the duodecuple tempered scale and Ogolevetz's 17-degree tempered scale in hundredth parts of a tempered semitone, we get the following table of the diatonic scale in both:

Duodecuple scale—
0 200 400 500 700 900 1100 1200
17-degree scale—
0 212 424 494 706 918 1130 1200
C D E F G A B C

It will be seen that the prime, fourth, fifth and octave are practically the same in both scales, the second and the sixth are slightly raised in the 17-degree scale, and the third and the seventh more so. This construction of the diatonic scale in the 17-degree scale permits the performance in the latter of all the art music of previous epochs, and at the same time enables it to give effect to the difference in the resonance of sharps and flats, which will be at a distance 70.6 hundredths from each other and from the fundamental sounds of the diatonic scale, i. e., at an interval of less than a chromatic semitone and at the smallest interval of the new tempered scale.

* * *

One has only to listen for half an hour to a performance of any art music on Ogolevetz's instrument to be convinced that it sounds "purer" and richer than on the ordinary piano. Furthermore, it has immense advantages over the piano, of which I may mention one or two. On the piano every scale and every melodic and chordal sequence can be transposed to 12 degrees, but in the 17-degree scale to 17 degrees. On the piano the enharmonism of chords is only imaginary; in the 17-degree scale it is realized in sound. In the duodecuple scale we have two thirds, the major and the minor; in the other there are three, the major, the neutral (between major and minor) and the minor. Here we observe an interesting tonal phenomenon: a neutral third played after a minor gives the impression of a major third, and vice versa.

The 17-degree scale causes no radical interference with our system of musical thinking, which it clarifies and enriches; indeed, it is difficult to forecast the extent of that enrichment, so vast are the possibilities now presented to us. Thanks to the abundant interval relations of the sounds in this scale, it is capable of giving sufficiently accurate tonal expression to the archaic melodies of the various peoples of the earth (melodies with neutral thirds, low seconds, etc.), as well as to those of the Persians, Indians, Turks and others, whose scales are more refined and complex than the chromatic scale. And not only can the 17-degree scale reproduce all these melodies, but it can also supply them with an organic harmonic background, based on the scales in which they were created.

Ogolevetz and Seletzky have given their scale such a practical form that it can be easily assimilated. The piano keyboard with which we are familiar remains as before, except that the black keys are divided lengthwise into two parts, each of which produces a separate sound.

Alekseі Ogolevetz, Inventor of the 17-Tone Scale, at the Keyboard of His Harmonium

On 'The Eternal Road'

By Arthur Pollock

NEW YORK—Reinhardt's production of Franz Werfel's play, "The Eternal Road," has arrived at last, after many false starts. In the Manhattan Opera House, almost half of which has been reconstructed for its coming, it is now disclosed as perhaps the loveliest spectacle this country has seen. Its beauty and its grandeur are often breath-taking. Before it is over one's interest begins to wane, the effects grow repetitious, the Reinhardt machinery shows through the surface; but the general impression is one of great and stirring beauty of setting, light, movement and sound.

Beneath all the color and the movement, back of the magic of which Max Reinhardt is still the master, that mastery of externals that make his spectacles the world's finest, is the simple, wise, compassionate and strictly honest drama Franz Werfel has molded out of the past—and the present—of the Jewish race.

The complicated yet simple setting Norman Bel Geddes has designed for it, the sweeping yet sweet and kindly music Kurt Weill has written for it, the swirl of swarming human beings with which Reinhardt clothes its action all give it a spell-binding beauty rare in our theater.

When one first realizes the extent of the drama Werfel has set out to build, it seems an impossible task. But before the spectacle has been moving for more than a few minutes it becomes clear that he will find the way easy. In the fore part of that section of the theater that serves as field for the action is seen the dark interior of an ancient synagogue. Into it from an entrance leading down, and from another rising from underground in the place where the orchestra pit would ordinarily be, the Jews of the city in which the scenes are laid crowd into the synagogue.

* * *

They are frightened and show their fear in different ways, according to their characters. The people of the city have turned against them and are shouting their hate through the town. Something will happen to this pathetic congregation before dawn. The best they can hope for is that the tyrant in power will merely drive them from the city.

To calm them, to fortify their courage, to remind them of the courage the Jew has always needed since the beginning, their rabbi begins to read to them the events of their past. And as he reads the upper part of the place of worship is rolled away, the black curtain above it rises and we behold Abraham mounting a long, brilliantly lighted slope that leads by many windings up to two tall, pure white pillars that form the gates of heaven.

There on those slopes and terraces and pinnacles, the story of the Jews goes on—the story of their search for the land of promise, of their endless struggle to attain it. Now and again that black curtain falls back in place, shutting off the slopes, and it is the synagogue again with the worshipers still trembling at the thought of their possible fate. Among them are counterparts of several of those revered figures of days gone by. And so we have the Jews of today and the Jews of other days projected before us at the same time, meeting the same problems, reacting in the same way. Werfel has found a way to say much in the simplest form.

The actors, as they should, blend into the performance as a whole, few of them standing out above the rest, though the playing of Myron Taylor as the rabbi, Sidney Lumet as an eager child, Sam Jaffe as the skeptic and Thomas Chalmers as Abraham cannot be ignored.

It is something more than a year since the production of "The Eternal Road" was first begun, and since 1935 the theater has looked forward to Walter Huston's coming in "Othello." Mr. Huston played in Shakespeare's tragedy in Robert Edmond Jones' production of the play in the summer of 1935 in the opera house at Central City, Colorado. The work of Mr. Jones and Mr. Huston is now visible at the New Amsterdam Theater, where Mr. Huston plays the tragic Moor, Brian Aherne, Iago and Nan Sunderland, Desdemona.

This, too, is a beautiful production, for Mr. Jones has given it some of the most reticent of the loveliness of his imagination. Everything about costumes and setting has its proper subtle tone and color, nothing exhibits that ostentation shown in the more extravagant work of the younger scenic designers.

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Mr. Huston can interpret Othello only as a bold, frank man, quite unsubtle. The words of the poet he reads as if they had no special significance, were merely the humdrum speech of a common man going with determination about his everyday business. He can be strong in action, definite, sharp. And he can be casual. But his Othello, in those moments when great emotion sweeps over him, is an inexpressive, commonplace fellow who does not appear more than half to realize what is happening to him. The actor stands in need of a different kind of preparation than Walter Huston has had.

Nan Sunderland plays graciously and eloquently. Brian Aherne, almost the opposite of Mr. Huston, is all movement, lively in gesture and full of the graces of speech. The bareness of Mr. Huston's playing serves to throw Mr. Aherne into relief this time as an actor of commendable mobility but rather superficial in his use of the gifts nature and his training, more varied than that of the present Othello, have blessed him with. This is hardly a stirring "Othello."

'Henry V' on a Platform Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London playgoers are being afforded an opportunity to see Shakespearean performances under conditions much more closely resembling those of Shakespeare's day than ever yet in the history of the English stage. It is a theatrical axiom that the works of every dramatist should be produced in closest possible concordance with the purpose and intention of their author. William Poel, that earnest Shakespearean, for many years preached the virtues of the "platform," rather than of the "picture" stage, as the proper method of producing Elizabethan drama. Now Mr. Robert Atkins, wholly in sympathy with Mr. Poel's ideas, is presenting, on Sunday evenings, at the Ring, Blackfriars, Shakespeare's "Henry V," in the original, simple yet wholly effective Shakespearean manner.

The Ring Theater itself, the site upon which it stands and the play chosen all harmonize well with Mr. Atkins's purpose; for the original Blackfriars Theater was among the best known of the London playhouses of Shakespeare's day, and the Ring is a circular, galleried building, in shape closely resembling the Elizabethan Globe Theater upon Bankside. "Henry V," moreover, if not the first, was among the first of the Shakespearean plays to be presented at the Globe, built in 1599; and Chorus, in an opening prologue, asks his audience whether the players may cram

Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?

and speaks of "the girdle of these walls."

Mr. Atkins's production, upon a well-lit platform stage—with Mr. Hubert Gregg in the name part—showed conclusively that the lines of a Shakespearean play, well costumed and spoken, are more than sufficient to carry it off, without the decorative adjuncts of the picture stage. "Henry V," it is hoped, will be followed by "Twelfth Night" and "King Lear."

The Art of John S. Copley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The exhibition of paintings by John Singleton Copley which the Metropolitan Museum has just opened to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth is exceptional in that it contains not only many of his finest American portraits but also a representative group of his English works. Copleys in British national collections illustrate his maturity by distinguished portraits and by historical pictures of dramatic events in English life. They are as essential to a complete exhibition of his work as the many fine portraits of his American period.

Heretofore, because of regulations for the preservation of her national treasures, Britain has not been in position to lend her paintings abroad. But since the passage of a Parliamentary act permitting such loans to be made, the Metropolitan Museum has been fortunately able to borrow just the Copleys necessary to make a complete representation of the painter's accomplishments.

* * *

Born in Boston, Copley worked in America until at the age of 37 he was attracted to England. He remained there 40 years, until his career ended in 1815. In Boston he seems to have had his only formal instruction from his stepfather, Peter Pelham, the painter and mezzotint engraver; but that he was at least acquainted with the art of Smibert and Blackburn, who preceded him on the American scene, is to be inferred from certain resemblances in his early portraits. To begin with, though, he had a natural skill and an easy grasp of character as one sees in his bust of Daniel Henchman, the Boston book-seller, the "earliest" portrait in the museum's show, painted "before 1761." Copley was then scarcely 23, but well launched as a portrait painter, and within five years he had more opportunities for work than he could undertake.

Many wealthy New England merchants and statesmen of the period—one in which events were shaping the outbreak of the Revolution—and often their wives and children, sat for this industrious young painter. The record filled in by the museum's 37 American portraits is gracious and pleasing. There is a note of austerity, perhaps, in the full-length "Thomas Hancock," of about 1762-64, lent by Harvard University; but the quaint formality of this picture is conditioned more by the subject than by Copley's limitations, for it is a handsome "primitive," already instinct with life.

"The Boy With a Squirrel," a year or so later, marks an interesting development pictorially; a portrait of Copley's half-brother, Henry Pelham, it was sent by the artist to London, and in the exhibition of the Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain, won him a fellowship. Here Copley left out for a moment all consideration of the formality which convention dictated for his sitters, and painted the subject to please himself. He made a charming, human likeness, enriched it with his tenderest colors, gave it graceful breadth and added fascinating touches in the squirrel and the glass of water.

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Once well along his way Copley found his skill equal to the problems of rich and fashionable costume as well as the personalities of his sitters. Many of his young women subjects are strikingly gowned and beautiful, and there is a charming portrait of Mrs. Theodore Atkinson Jr., later the wife of John Wentworth, last royal Governor of New Hampshire, in shimmering silks, whose textures and colors are painted with exquisite taste and brilliance. Another engaging canvas shows Mary and Elizabeth Royall, daughters of Isaac Royall, wearing their elaborate costumes with great dignity of bearing for children so young; and there is a piquant likeness of Mrs. Benjamin Pickman, with an opened umbrella.

There is much in these portraits to show for Copley's thoroughness in detail. If he generally escapes the stigma of complexity, however, this is especially true of his interesting "John Hancock," a curiously angular composition in which the famous sitter is seated at a table with a book and a pen in his hand.

On the eve of his departure for England Copley completed the "Governor Mifflin and Mrs. Mifflin," a quietly distinguished portrait of Washington's first aide-de-camp and quartermaster general, and his wife. Complexities in composition detract from the merits of the picture, but there is unusual restraint and penetration in the drawing of character in the subjects' faces.

Similar insight is perceived in several portraits which Copley painted of elderly women, among them the noted "Mrs. Seymour Fort," lent by the Wadsworth Athenaeum, and the Metropolitan's fine "Mrs. Sylvanus Bourne."

Copley's work in England, where he won immediate recognition, is a succession of further refinements and elaborations. He painted excellent portraits there, such as his "Admiral Samuel Barrington," lent by Viscount Barrington, one of the strongest heads in the exhibition. He cultivated the formality of official portraiture, however, more in keeping with the English tradition, with such results as he shows in his "John Adams," which is stuffy with the conventional "properties" of the period. From the royal collection at Buckingham Palace comes one of the exhibition's most surprising features—a flowery though animated and attractive picture, "The Three Princesses." In this group of the daughters of George III, there are also dogs, parrots, a grape arbor and realistic flowers. It is clear from this that his skill already had begun to outrun itself.

Not from their size alone, but because of their dramatic interest, two large historical pictures are the show's most spectacular features. These are the famous "Death of the Earl of Chatham," long on exhibition at the House of Lords, and the spirited "Death of Major Pierson." Both canvases have been lent by the Tate Gallery in London. In each may be seen portraiture subjected en masse to the interests of a dramatic document. Tirelessly and faithfully, Copley, to complete the "Death of Chatham," painted actual portraits of some 55 peers of the realm. The moment of drama involved is the collapse of William Pitt, the friend of the American colonies, while making his plea against the severance of America from the empire, and Copley has preserved it with august theatricality.

A spirited sketch for "The Siege and Relief of Gibraltar," an immense picture completed in 1791 for the City of London, has been lent by the London Foundling Hospital. It has painterly merit in its free, spontaneous handling of the embattled forces; but for freshness of color and conciseness of statement in the manner of a grand tableau, Copley's "Death of Major Pierson" is his most appealing historical work. He completed few paintings after the turn of the century, and passed his last years embittered at the loss of his earlier prestige. Had he remained in America, his ambition might not have been strained as it was in London, by a desire to outpaint greater artists. Here he painted many of his best portraits—works of lasting merit and distinction.

J. C. B.

The 'Dutchman' Revived Again

By Pitts Sanborn

NEW YORK—Five years to the day after the latest departure of Captain Vanderdecken from the port of New York he cast anchor again on the west coast of Broadway on the afternoon of Jan. 7. In other words, the Metropolitan Opera House was the scene of one more revival of "The Flying Dutchman."

Whatever may have been the earlier popularity of this lyric drama of the Ahasuerus of the ocean and the devoted Norwegian girl, it has never become one of the Metropolitan's hardy perennials. Introduced into the repertory of the house on Nov. 27, 1889, and subsequently revived there from time to time, it has failed to remain on the active list for more than two consecutive seasons. We shall see what will happen now that the aid of Kirsten Flagstad has been called in by casting her as Senta. However, let us not forget that the previous Metropolitan Sentas have included sopranos of such repute as Emma Albani, Milka Ternina, Johanna Gadski and Maria Jeritza.

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Friedrich Schorr in the title role held over from the last previous revival for this one, as did Artur Bodanzky to conduct. New to the Metropolitan in their several parts were not only Mme. Flagstad, but also Emanuel List (Daland), Charles Kullmann (Erik), and Kerstin Thorborg (Mary). Mr. Schorr, let it be said at once, excelled in the breadth and elevation of his style, the profound expressiveness of his singing and acting. He also, for once, had the advantage of an appropriate make-up. The only drawback to the complete success of his performance was the present limitation of his upper range, though his voice was definitely in better condition than had been the case in "Die Walküre."

As regards Mme. Flagstad, there was inevitable curiosity to see and hear the Norwegian prima donna as the heroic Norwegian maiden. Though the distinguished soprano apparently spared no pains over her acting and was thoroughly plausible in makeup and costume, it is undeniable that dramatically she has been outshone in the part by other women, notably Maria Jeritza. Vocally she was quite magnificent in the duet with the Dutchman and in the final act, pouring out her voice with strength and brilliance. In the ballad she was less happy. There her full tones sounded somewhat shrill and her mezzo voce was uncertain; and her entire delivery was spasmodic and broken. But the fault lay in part with the indiscreet tempo adopted.

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Mr. List, a capital Daland, sang better than he had sung previously this season. Mr. Kullmann acted Erik—one of the most thankless roles in opera—about as well as anybody could. His voice, however, was raucous and intractable. Mme. Thorborg in her minor part was altogether satisfactory to the eye, but Mary's few phrases demand of the singer a real contralto quality. Mr. Bodanzky conducted with admirable spirit. Serge Soudeikine's scenery, devised for the revival of 1930, provides a good interior for Daland's house. Surely, though, the two exteriors, with their marine and nautical problems, could be handled more convincingly, in view of the boasted progress made by modern stagecraft.

Carnegie Hall has had these days a generous allowance of orchestral music. John Barbirolli, rounding out his first Philharmonic-Symphony season, has discharged the worthwhile duty of accompanying some excellent soloists. Thus Joseph Szigeti has played the Beethoven Violin Concerto with him in a way that beggars praise, and soloists from the orchestra itself have been John Amans, flute, in a graceful concertino, unheard here before, by Cécile Chaminade; Mishel Piastro, first violin, in a Concerto for strings in E minor by Vivaldi, and Bruno Labate, oboe, in a well-fashioned Concerto that Mr. Barbirolli wrote himself on themes by Pergolesi.

The visiting Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, favored us on the evening of Jan. 5 with a Rachmaninoff program of two numbers—the second being the C minor Piano Concerto, with the composer disposing of the solo part in his superbly authoritative manner. The other number was the Russian musician's symphonic tribute to Poe's tintinnabulary poem of "The Bells," and really the partly onomatopoeic work has endured the ordeal of the years better than one might have supposed. A feature of the performance was the admirable singing of the fresh-voiced University of Pennsylvania Choral Society, of which Prof. Harl McDonald is the director.

The orchestral peak, however, was reached in the concert of the Boston Symphony on the evening of Jan. 7, when Dr. Koussevitzky offered as program the Clementi-Casella symphony in D, Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms. For sheer technical virtuosity the entire performance seemed to set new heights and standards. The Clementi - Casella symphony, which, of course, had not been heard here before, made a much stronger impression than the one in C that had been introduced to us at a Stassevitch concert.

Bojanowski in Minneapolis

By James Davies

MINNEAPOLIS—If for no other reason than that he is the least well known of the four conductors we have heard in Minneapolis so far this season, Jerzy Bojanowski is one of the most interesting. Without any showmanship of the variety utilized by some modern orchestral leaders, this young Pole has left indelible impressions of sound musicianship, of masterly control over orchestral resources, dynamic leadership and thorough knowledge of his scores. Mr. Bojanowski's experience as conductor for many years of the Warsaw Symphony Orchestra and of the Opera in the same city has given him a background that qualifies him for serious consideration among the candidates for the position of permanent leader of our orchestra.

He introduced the Respighi arrangement of Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D minor at one of the two concerts he conducted, and gave a splendid performance of a composition that is far less Bech than it is Respighi. The effort by a multitude of arrangers to bring Bach up to date has produced dire results. In this instance we find the same flashing brilliance as in some sections of the "Pines of Rome" and the "Fountains of Rome," but the very things Bach stands for are destroyed. Bach represents an epoch in the life of mankind and the man who imposes his own idiom on a profound philosophy in order to modernize it has committed a crime against taste.

Mr. Bojanowski gave an excellent reading of the Fourth Schumann Symphony, a reading that combined poetic imagination with vigorous impulse. A Symphonic Scherzo by Rózycki was heard here for the first time and in spite of its exotic character made a very good impression. Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy" is less ecstatic than it is thunderously shrill and penetrating in its exposition of emotional philosophy. This was given with fiery impetuosity.

Another young conductor whose work with the orchestra has given us a great deal of pleasure is Leon Barzin, whose opening program included the "Egmont" Overture and the Beethoven Violin Concerto with Elman as soloist. These two, Elman and Barzin, have been associated in the performance of a long list of concertos in New York and the results of this association were apparent in the glorious interpretation accorded the Beethoven Concerto. Elman has mastered his tendency to dramatize everything he plays and his rendering sounded every note of emotion and poetic charm with skill.

On the same program, in addition to well contrasted performances of Debussy's "Clouds" and "Festivals," a "Divertimento" by Bernard Wagenaar was introduced. As a study in rhythms the work possesses considerable interest, but there is a singular lack of invention, too frequent repetition and too distinct an effort to be original.

A program that produced even finer results was that in which the same two artists collaborated in the performance of three violin concertos—the Mozart in A major, the Mendelssohn and the Tchaikovsky.

Social Subjects in Prints

By Dorothy Grafly

PHILADELPHIA — The persistence of social subject matter in American prints is again demonstrated in the tenth annual exhibition staged by the Philadelphia Society of Etchers and Graphic Artists at the Newman Galleries.

Coming as it does third in a sequence of national print displays starting with the annual print salon at the Art Alliance, the trend of which was repeated in "America Today," sponsored by the American Artists Congress and shown at the Artists Union, this tenth aggregate of the Philadelphia Society, with no ax to grind, political or otherwise, confirms one in the opinion that the American artist is thinking in terms of living conditions.

Interesting, also, is the fact that, although it makes its appearance third in the show sequence, it repeats very little the prints exhibited in its sister exhibitions. It is, of course, a jury show, and one suspects that it has levied more upon the studios than upon the dealers for its material.

A third trend, that away from the etching toward other forms of print expression, notably the lithograph, is even more evident this year than in the past. Reasons are not far to seek. Etchings are being sold so cheaply today that artists prefer less difficult, more productive media, the freest of which is, undoubtedly, the lithograph. So strong has the trend grown that the Philadelphia Society of Etchers, as it was originally termed, added "Graphic Artists" to its name in order to insure annual exhibitions genuinely representative of native print endeavor.

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Contrasting this display with similar exhibitions held not five years ago the change is marked. Emotion has crept into the print world of America, a humanized emotion. Landscape and architectural transcriptions of the merely reminiscent or reproductive type are almost disappearing, being upheld by a few stanch adherents like R. W. Woiceske, John Taylor Arms and Ernest D. Roth, who are admirable craftsmen.

That many of the artists exploring the new trend are less well equipped technically is often self-evident, but there is a freshness and enthusiasm about their attack that counterbalances the weaker craft. Once the technique of the rising generation equals its creative activity America should find itself possessed of a truly distinguished art.

The hold of New York on the creation as well as the dissemination of American art has been definitely broken. Here one finds prints taking for subject material all sections of the country, and providing a many-faceted picture of America.

The South is to the fore in prints by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, Alfred Hutty, Richard B. Coe, Earle Horter and George Jo Mess. Doel Reed offers distinctively patterned prints of Oklahoma and the Cimarron country. A newcomer to Philadelphia, he is also one of the strongest of the contributors, all three of his prints, "Oklahoma Barn," "The Cimarron" and "Awakening Earth," meriting attention.

Strong, also, is Stow Wengenroth, who interprets New England and the northeastern coast with as much design intensity as Reed lavishes upon the Middle West.

* * *

Intense as social documents are prints dealing with the coal country, depicting gleaners, collieries, etc., and coming from such artists as Anton Refregier, Eugene Morley and N. Bervinchak.

The march of power lines across fertile farms finds expression in "Connecticut Light and Power," by Prentiss Taylor.

Hitherto little art frequented sections of the Far West make their appearance. Philip Cheney offers "Main Street, Eldora" and "Bad Lands" (North Dakota), two forceful prints. Indians, adobes and encircling mountains lend pattern to prints by Gene Kloss.

Levon West and Frank Calicott deal with horses and riders across the deserts and with the ruins of Mission civilization.

The great cities claim their adherents. New York provides material for Frederick K. Detwiller, Dorothy Lubell Feigin, Alexander Kachinsky and Harry Leroy Taskey; Detroit for N. Hornyansky; Chicago for James Swan, and Philadelphia for Dorothy Morrison and James H. Fincken.

The Philadelphia Society's Annual has introduced many new print personalities, and this year's exhibition is no exception, with significant work by Paula Eliasoph, Dorothy Lubell Feigin and Doel Reed.

. . . But Not Conrad

By Harold Hobson

LONDON—Some months ago Mr. Alfred Hitchcock made a film called "Secret Agent." It turned out to be a screen version of Somerset Maugham's "Ashenden." Now Mr. Hitchcock has produced "Sabotage." It proves to be an adaptation of Conrad's "The Secret Agent." There are other distinctions between the two pictures. "The Secret Agent" resembled the novel on which it was based, but it was almost impossible to follow the story, so complicatedly was it told. "Sabotage," on the other hand, is easy to follow, but it does not lead even approximately in the direction of "The Secret Agent."

In some ways, Mr. Hitchcock and Joseph Conrad ought to make an ideal combination. Conrad always had enormous difficulty in telling a story straightforwardly, so that the mere narrative is never the main thing in his work. This should suit Mr. Hitchcock perfectly, for he, too, has the sort of mind that stresses the brilliance of separate incidents rather than the effect of the whole.

In Mr. Hitchcock's best work there is a quality not quite English, a touch of the bizarre and exotic that makes the stamp of his direction different from that of any other producer in English film studios. Similarly Conrad is the most un-English writer who ever attained a high place in the records of English literature. This strangeness in him comes out in the mere mechanics of his style. His eloquence and rhetoric, his surging pictures of angry seas and the gloom of tropic forests, are deservedly famous. These pictures are drawn in lines that no English writer could have set down. It is not only that Conrad was given composing sentences that contain elementary grammatical errors. It went deeper this, right down into the heart of that feeling for rhythm on which all writing is ultimately founded.

* * *

In spite of their being so admirably suited to each other, however, the combination of Hitchcock and Conrad in "Sabotage" is not a success. This is not because Mr. Hitchcock has considerably altered Conrad's story. Some changes are essential when a novel is transferred to the screen; and most of those made here do not matter much.

We come nearer to the heart of the business when we note that Stevie, Mrs. Verloc's brother, who, in Conrad's story, is "a good boy, a useful boy," but a "little peculiar," is, in the film, a brisk child with obviously all his wits about him. "The Secret Agent" is a dark and terrible story, sordid and miserable, set in mean streets, and carried on, for the main part, in an atmosphere of thick London fog. But again and again this fog is irradiated with light because of the love of Mrs. Verloc and her mother for the helpless and irresponsible Stevie, a love whose peculiar merit is that it can get, and expects, no adequate return. It is this aspect of the story which makes the ride of Mrs. Verloc's mother through London to the workhouse one of the most moving things in modern English fiction, and it is an aspect that is entirely lost by the film's change of characterization.

* * *

The fact is that Conrad's sense of values differs from Mr. Hitchcock's. Both can see that, when it is through Mr. Verloc's criminal carelessness with his anarchist bombs that Stevie is slain, Mrs. Verloc can be brought to the point of killing her husband. But there the similarity ends. Conrad is wholly on Mrs. Verloc's side, but he knows that murder, however much provoked, and from whatever motives, is a serious thing. Mr. Hitchcock has no compunction in producing his policeman-hero, who is ready to hustle Mrs. Verloc out of reach of justice without a second's misgiving. It is ironical that this betrayal should conclude the first film made from a novel by the writer who, above all others, made professional loyalty a crusade and a passion.

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Meeting the Freshman Halfway

A Plan That Brings Able Students From Many Places

By Mary Armstrong Melvin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The regional scholars plan has come to stay, in the opinion of college administrators and alumnae groups who have been working out an interesting experiment in recent years at private colleges, as Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe and Wellesley. Simmons College in Boston introduced its plan this year.

Regional scholarships are designed to bring to leading colleges, from various parts of the country, students of character and promise who could not otherwise afford the combined expenses of travel, tuition and board involved in attending distant institutions. The purposes are to enrich the life of the undergraduate body by the presence of exceptionally eager and able students with widely different backgrounds, and to give deserving young people unusual opportunities to develop and to make a distinct contribution to their own communities. Regional scholars, say their sponsors, have not only justified their highest expectations, but in many cases have exceeded their hopes. A number have not only distinguished themselves scholastically, but have been leaders in undergraduate life.

When in Co-operation With Alumnae

When it is worked out in co-operation with alumnae, the regional scholars plan has another important service to the college, the chairman of the Central Committe on Regional Scholars of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association points out. Because of the personal contact of alumnae club members all over the country with the girls whom they are selecting and sending to Radcliffe, these students are fast becoming a new link between alumnae and college. Through them it is hoped that graduates may be kept more closely in touch with new trends and purposes of the college and that the college will feel a keener interest in and support of its plans and policies on the part of the alumnae. Regional scholars serve also as a valuable means of spreading information about the college to people in distant communities.

The regional scholars plan is part of a growing movement on the part of leading colleges to bring to the campus each year a group of handpicked, ambitious and broadly representative students who could not otherwise enroll. It is an effort to offset any likelihood of the restricting of these private colleges to students of similar circumstances, traditions and associations. Although many men's colleges, as Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale, have for some time been taking into consideration the geographical distribution of students in awarding scholarships and prizes, the term "regional scholars" seems to be favored by the women's colleges.

Cost of College Year About Doubled

With the rise in prices and concentration of great wealth since the World War, the cost of resident study at any of the leading colleges is about double what was involved when the 1936 student's parents may have attended the same institution. In pre-war days, one managed on from $400 to $500 a year, while now $1000 is a conservative estimate. The incomes of the professional class, however, have not increased in proportion to many others, hence the rise in college expenses caused a decrease in the number of students coming from a distance from homes which have always been the backbone of American character and culture. Regional scholarships, by cutting college expenses to approximately one-half, tend to balance the general increase of fees so that promising students from many sections of the country may enjoy superior educational advantages and make their valuable contributions to campus life.

Except in the case of Radcliffe, the award of a regional scholarship assures financial assistance only for the first year, which is experimental, as preparatory and high school records are not always an indication of what a student will do in college. Not only do the standards of secondary schools vary widely, but the period of fastest intellectual growth differs with individuals. Sometimes a student has reached the height of development along these particular lines at the time of entering college; while others who did not distinguish themselves in preparatory school do brilliant work later. The success of the plan depends upon completion of the four years' work. Therefore, if the first year's work is satisfactory, the student will receive financial aid through regional scholarships or other awards, as needed, during the entire course. Radcliffe regional scholarships are awarded for two years, covering full tuition in the freshman year and three-fourths of the tuition in the sophomore year, in order to give the scholars the benefit of every doubt and every opportunity to become adjusted to their new surroundings, and to make them feel less under pressure in their first year from the point of view of marks and other records.

From All Parts Of United States

Meeting the student halfway indicates a broadening conception of the college's part in a program of national education. Endowed colleges are realizing that they have a unique opportunity of establishing national university centers drawing promising students from all parts of the United States. A recent statement adopted by the president and fellows of Harvard College, addressed to alumni, reads:

"It is believed that the older endowed universities and colleges have a special duty to perform in offering their facilities to students from every part of the country. In this way, they will not only do their part in aiding the whole of our democratic society to develop the talent of each generation, but they will help to keep the country's culture from becoming sectional. Sectionalism presents dangers from which the country must continually be guarded. It is therefore essential that there shall be a few truly national institutions of higher learning."

To bring about a more national character in Harvard's student body, the Harvard Prize Fellowships were established two years ago for freshmen coming from certain mid-western states. This is but a step in the development of the Harvard National Scholarships, which are planned to bring to Harvard promising students from every state in the Union.

The Bryn Mawr Plan 14 Years Old

Through their well-worked-out and somewhat different regional scholars plans, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, Wellesley and Simmons College are rendering conspicuous service in this general movement away from sectionalism. The New England Committee on Regional Scholarships for Bryn Mawr feels that it is of great value to the college and to the students to have at the Pennsylvania College a group of girls with the New England tradition, and that the New England girls receive a broader experience from contacts made there.

The Bryn Mawr plan began in 1922 with six students who were selected and helped financially by five different regional alumnae committees. A total of 170 girls have received these scholarships, and there are now 14 regional committees of alumnae, who select one or more girls each year from their district and co-operate with the college in providing the financial assistance necessary. Not all of these students have been graduated, however, or have been helped all four years. In many cases, there as elsewhere, the help has been given only for one year. Occasionally the student's record has not seemed to justify keeping her on as a regional scholar, but more often the record has been so good that the student has won a regular college scholarship and has not needed assistance from the regional committee. In other instances, family circumstances have so improved that further help was unnecessary.

Radcliffe College has developed in detail a plan which is similar to that of Bryn Mawr. Now in its third year, it has alumnae committees in 24 Radcliffe clubs in 11 districts. At the present time each district is supporting, with the assistance of the college, from one to three scholars. A central committee, with headquarters in Cambridge, directs the plan as a whole. Each student is personally selected by the alumnae committee in her district after a careful examination of her school records and consideration of her character, background and qualities of leadership; her freshman tuition is paid jointly by the alumnae clubs in her district and by the college; and, if her work is satisfactory, she receives help from both sources in the sophomore year and scholarships are available to her thereafter.

While the alumnae associations of Radcliffe and Bryn Mawr figure prominently in the regional scholars work of these colleges, the plans at Wellesley and at Simmons are carried out entirely by the college administrations. In 1931, Wellesley College established six competitive scholarships for freshmen, five of which were assigned by districts, and two years later announced three regional scholarships open to candidates from the Middle West, Far West and South. As a further development, the Wellesley National Prize Scholarships were established in 1935 for promising students from private schools in designated centers.

As Carried Out At Simmons

Although the newly organized regional scholars plan at Simmons is not in the hands of the alumnae, the value of personal contact and recommendation is considered, in as much as one of the requirements of application for a regional scholarship is a statement from a graduate of Simmons. One scholarship is to be offered by the college each year to a student in each of four regions—the South, the Northwest, the Middle West and Far West. The college reserves the right to withhold the scholarship in any region in which no suitable candidate applies.

By financially meeting halfway, representative and desirable students, the colleges and alumnae are abandoning the old laissez-faire or chance methods of developing well-balanced undergraduate groups for a "planned economy" of expenditure which is already yielding rich returns all round.

This Year's Regional Scholars at Radcliffe College Forming the Initials R. S. in the Harriett Lawrence Hemenway Gymnasium

Learning to Write Through Reading

VII—Making Good Use of Imaginative Expressions

By Bertha White Smith
Former Editor of The Writer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Nothing so marks a man," Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "as imaginative expressions. A figurative statement arrests attention, and is remembered and repeated. How often has a phrase of this kind made a reputation."

Probably American literature provides no greater purveyor of imaginative expressions than the "sage of Concord" himself. Few, if any, writers have more widely influenced American thought of the past century. "Yet in the narrow sense," Thomas H. Dickinson tells us in "The Making of American Literature," "Emerson is not to be considered a literary man except in his poetry. He is a distributor, a wholesaler of ideas, and as such is one of the greatest in history. He found the minds of the people empty of ideas or filled only with the outworn theories of the Revolution. He brought them an entire new content of thought from the intellectual storehouses of the world."

"It is perfectly true that he was not essentially original," Mr. Dickinson states further. "An omnivorous reader of science, philosophy, newspapers, current events, he was able partly by crystallization of the spirit of the times, partly by his own divinations, to isolate and to state in permanent form many principles which have proved of greatest importance to the country. In this respect he is to be compared with Franklin, but his ideas are on a deeper plane."

Keeping in the Middle Of the Stream

Emerson has said, "Place yourself in the middle of the stream of power and wisdom." This advice may also apply to your reading of his essays, or of his journals. Some of the choicest of his ideas are gathered in the anthology entitled "The Heart of Emerson's Journals."

Keep in mind, as well, this characteristic hint from his Journals, "I would have my book read as I have read my favorite books, not with explosion and astonishment, a marvel and a rocket, but a friendly and agreeable influence stealing like the scent of a flower, or the sight of a new landscape on a traveller."

In this appeal to the creative imagination of the reader, Emerson voices the first principle of all good writing. Be it fact or fiction, it must evoke the imagination, the ability of the reader to visualize the actual or probable happenings as pictured through the art of the writer. Emerson gives another hint of this power of imagery when he says, "I have conceived more highly of the possibilities of the art, sometimes in looking at weather stains on a wall, or fantastic shapes that the eye makes out of shadows by lamplight, than from really majestic and finished pictures." Again he sounds this key to imagery when he tells us, in "Music,"

'Tis not in the high stars alone,
Nor in the cup of budding flowers,
Nor in the redbreast's mellow-tone,
Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,
But in the mud and scum of things
There alway, alway something sings.

Discovering Titbits of Imagery

The successful writer uses his great gift of imagination to fashion the material at his disposal. Sometimes it comes to us through a memorable line of verse, as in the quaint phrasing of Burns, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot"; the clarion call of Holmes, "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul," or in the triumphant cry of Browning, "God's in his heaven, All's right with the world." Or, again, it may be in the amusing one-sentence descriptions of Dickens, such as "In came Mrs. Fezziwig, one vast substantial smile," or this gem of characterization from "The Christmas Carol."—"secret and self-contained and solitary as an oyster."

It is true adventure in reading to come upon such titbits of imagery. Often such lines copied into your writing notebook will prove to be the key to an entire poem or story when you attempt to sum up your impressions at a later date. Make it a practice to write down immediately any section of your reading that impresses you. And consider the time it may take as well spent, for as Samuel Johnson has said, "The greatest part of a writer's time is spent in reading in order to write."

It Is the Way He Puts Them That Counts

You will find that the things a writer says are seldom as original as the way he puts them. It is the expression of the author that makes all the difference. For instance, there is nothing particularly original, for many of us in the thought of snow at this season. Yet consider how unforgettably it is pictured through the imagination of Hugh Walpole in his study of that engaging boy, "Jeremy."

"That winter of Jeremy's eighth birthday was famous for its snow: Glebeshire has never yielded to the wishes of its children in the matter of snowy Christmases, and Polchester has the reputation of muggy warmth and foggy mists, but here was a year when traditions were fulfilled in the most reckless manner, and all the 1892 babies were treated to a present of snow on so fine a scale that certainly for the rest of their days they will go about saying: 'Ah, you should see the winters we used to have when we were children. . . .'

"The snow began on the very day after Jeremy's birthday, coming down doubtfully, slowly, little gray flakes against a grey sky, then sparkling white, then vanishing flashes of moisture on a wet, unsympathetic soil. That day the snow did not lie; and for a week it did not come again; then with a whirl it seized the land, and for two days and nights did not loosen its grip. From the nursery windows the children watched it, their noses making little rings on the window-pane, their delighted eyes snatching fascinating glimpses of figures tossed through the storm, cabs beating their way, the rabbit-skin man, the milkman, the postman, brave adventurers all, fighting, as it seemed, for their very lives."

Hugh Walpole is famous for his characterizations of adults, but nowhere, we believe, does he prove his craftsmanship more clearly than in this artfully simple portrayal of a scene through a youthful mind so that it conjures up memories for each of us.

For contrast, let us read this example of imagery from W. H. Hudson's lovely classic of the tropics, "Green Mansions," in which he describes Rima, the bird-girl:

"Have you ever seen a humming bird, moving about in an aerial dance among the flowers—a living, prismatic gem that changes its color with every change of position—how in turning it catches the sunshine on its burnished neck and gorget plumes—green and gold and flame-colored, the beams changing to visible flakes as they fall, dissolving into nothing, to be succeeded by others and yet others? In its exquisite form, its changeful splendor, its swift motions and intervals of aerial suspension, it is a creature of such fairylike loveliness as to mock all description. And have you seen this same fairylike creature suddenly perch itself on a twig, in the shade, its misty wings and fanlike tail folded, the iridescent glory vanished, looking like some common dull-plumaged little bird sitting listless in a cage? Just so great was the difference in the girl as I had seen her in the forest and as she now appeared under the smoky roof in the firelight."

Introducing Rat, Mole Badger, Toad and the Riverbank

Kenneth Grahame is another English writer whose gift for imaginative expression is notable, especially if you are interested in writing for all ages. We can think of no more engaging piece of descriptive imagery than this opening of Chapter One in "The Wind in the Willows," in which he pictures the delights of an English spring through the eyes of a mole, a rat, a badger, and a toad. Note the words chosen to give the effect of joyous energy:

"The Mole had been working very hard all the morning, spring-cleaning his little home. . . . But something up above was calling him imperiously, and he made for the steep little tunnel which answered in his case to the gravelled carriage-drive owned by animals whose residences are nearer to the sun and air. So he scraped and scratched and scrabbled and scrooged and then he scrooged again and scrabbled and scratched and scraped, working busily with his little paws and muttering to himself 'Up we go! Up we go!' 'till at last, pop! his snout came out into the sunlight, and he found himself rolling in the warm grass of a great meadow. 'This is fine!' he said to himself. 'This is better than whitewashing!' The sun struck hot on his fur, soft breezes caressed his heated brow, and after the seclusion of the cellarage he had lived in so long the carol of happy birds fell on his dulled hearing almost like a shout. Jumping off all his four legs at once, in the joy of living and the delight of spring without its cleaning, he pursued his way across the meadow till he reached the hedge on the further side."

A Quality Of Exuberance

These three quotations by three widely different writers are chosen especially to emphasize what appears to be, in the final analysis, the real power behind every form of imaginative expression. It is a quality of exuberance, and we can think of no better summary of the importance of this quality for writers than that contained in Robert Haven Schauffler's book of delightful personal essays, "The Joyful Heart": "The more exuberance of all varieties one has stored up the more of it one can bring to bear at the right moment upon the things that count for most in the world—the things that owe to it their lasting worth and their very existence. It is what Walt Whitman called 'that last spark, that sharp flash of power, that something or other more which gives life to all great literature.'"

And so, in our adventure of writing through reading, let us search for more exuberance!

This series of 12 articles on improving one's writing ability through creative reading is running on consecutive Tuesdays.

International Goodwill Garden in Japan

It Blossoms With Gifts From School Children the World Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

In Dr. Mayeda's garden, in Osaka, Japan, an experiment in international friendship is going on. Here trees, plants and flowers, gifts from school children in all parts of the world, planted beside the flag of each nation, declare in their own way the gospel of the brotherhood of man.

The Japanese love flowers, probably more than do any other people. Their clothes are bright with the colors of flowers, gay with the patterns of flowers. Their women move with flower-like grace. On public holidays whole families of working folk go to the parks and temple grounds and spend the day happily just looking at cherry blossoms or chrysanthemums or maple leaves turning crimson. Flower-arrangement is part of a girl's education.

Where Flowers A Social Ideal

It follows, then, that the Japanese are wonderful gardeners. They have not only an unerring eye for good composition in their gardens but they appreciate the blending of perfumes and soft sounds into the total harmony. But it has remained for Dr. Mayeda to create a garden that shall breathe a social ideal as well as an aesthetic perfection.

Some three years ago it occurred to Dr. Mayeda that an International Garden would make a wholesome setting for the new Red Cross institution of which he was in charge. He appealed to the world's children to help him realize this dream. Would junior members of the Red Cross in all countries send his new garden a present of seeds from the flowers they loved best, or plants characteristic of their own lands? Gifts too large or too fragile to travel comfortably by post might, he suggested, be brought by the delegates attending the International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo in October 1934.

When these delegates arrived with the children's offerings, they were greeted in Hibya Park by 5000 Japanese children, from all over Japan, who presented them with native plants to take back to their own lands.

Seeds to Start Other Gardens

From South America came many rare plants. The United States sent ivy from George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, England sent hawthorn, Australia eucalyptus and wattle, Greece cypress trees, India deodars, Austrian children had discovered the rare Wulfenia in the Province of Carinthia, the juniors of Czechoslovakia sent a plant that grows nowhere else—the Pulsatilla Slavica; not to be outdone, the Bulgarians sent Pinus leucodermis Piriy-Bulgaria.

The impressive presentation scene in Hibya Park planted the international Garden idea in many a small Japanese head. The children had no sooner returned to their homes than Dr. Mayeda began to receive requests from schools in remote parts of Japan asking for a few seeds from his garden to help them start their own gardens of international good will. But first the seeds and plants had to be put in the earth and tended. At this stage Dr. Mayeda wrote:

> These flowers, brought from afar, seem to be aware of the importance of their mission. They have flourished and grown in an extraordinary manner. . . . In spring and autumn there are delicious harmonies of color and perfume. . . . My thanks to all of you who have contributed so generously to this work.

But Dr. Mayeda expressed his thanks in more than words. He sent each of his unseen helpers a little packet of Japanese seeds. One of these friendly messengers has found its way to the London Monitor office. In the lefthand corner of the tiny envelope which enclosed the seeds two doves of peace hover over a little picture of the garden and the motto: "Natural Beauty and Human Benevolence." The lower part of the envelope is sprinkled with flowers, small stars of Bethlehem on a rosy ground. The reverse side carries four messages in Japanese.

When all the requests from Japanese schools were in, Dr. Mayeda counted them, and there were 850! This was a development he had not foreseen. It involved what he describes as "a work of detail beyond imagination." In writing of it, he says: "Although the distribution was to only 850 groups, we had to make, in all, over 10,000 paper bags for the various seeds. We did, one by one, wrap seeds as small as the grains of poppies, or even smaller, scattered easily by the slightest breath. It was indeed a very difficult task. . . ." Again he says, "I have received from all sides letters of thanks, of encouragement, which have given me great joy. I vow to devote my whole life to this international organization."

C. K.

On Safeguarding the Arts

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Letters in reply to Mr. D. H.'s challenge still come fluttering in from time to time. It all goes to prove that if a good subject for discussion is brought up, there is no lack of "discussors." It seems to us, sometimes, as if the subjects for discussion brought up by Round Tablers are rather few and far between. Let's try to enrich the menu of our Table.—Chairman.

* * *

Above the Roar Of the Guns
England

Dear Chairman:

I have been diffident in writing again so soon, but I feel that I would like to do a little toward answering a fellow countryman, Mr. D. H. He asks, "Why not write of the beautiful things we have: of music, literature, art, the countryside."

We shall hear little music above the roar of guns. How can we enjoy literature and art while wearing gas masks? And there will be little beauty in the countryside that is pitted by shell holes. We have been made to see very clearly how the beautiful things of a nation's whole history can be destroyed in a few short months.

Knowing all this, how can we be content to enjoy the things of this present moment, without striving for a safeguard for these things by making peace permanent.

Therefore, if a letter from a would-be "world reformer" inspires only one or two to greater efforts, and makes them look around their own circle to see where they can increase friendly and peaceful conditions—and our circle is a part of the great nations—it seems to me that it is worth while "to spoil a good page."

"Where there is no vision, the people perish." (Proverbs)

(Miss) L. M.

* * *

People Are the Same Wherever They Are
Michigan

Dear Chairman:

Just like everyone else, I enjoy the Round Table as I do the whole Monitor—tremendously.

People's thoughts, desires, delights and opinions are among the most valuable things in the world. Next is nature, in which is emphasized a steadfast balance.

I have never heard of anyone who doesn't believe in the Golden Rule, except a few (only too important) political leaders, and they do not admit it. Then, if this is so there is no excuse for war. It is our duty to prove it.

I wish there were a hobby page in the Monitor—is there anyone else who does? Have it include old books, dolls, coins, glass and china, relics—everything. But for me—please, books.

I, too, live in a small town, but it doesn't make any difference except perhaps there are "fewer things to do"—plays, orchestras, lectures and shows. But as far as people are concerned, they are no different than anywhere else. People go with others when they have something in common. In every "crowd" there are the same kinds of people—the gossip, the wit, the leader, the clown, then the followers and the audience. There are always, too, the charming exceptions that prove the rule.

(Miss) B. F.

* * *

Regarding Miss F's wish for a "Hobby Page," we wonder if all those who may have wished for such a department have made thorough use of the rich hobby material on every possible subject already being provided by the various feature pages. For the booklover there is a special page of book news and a special department in the Magazine Section; the collector of china and glass, of old books and furniture will find articles on the Home Furnishings page from time to time, and there are always news articles to read, too. Articles on dolls have been printed on the Women's Page, the Children's Page, and occasionally in the Magazine Section. And so with any other subject that one could mention as a hobby. Only last night we were talking with an enthusiastic reader who had been making scrapbooks of different subjects, some of them hobby scrapbooks, and the material seemed to her, abundant. As a matter of fact your chairman has done one on gardening, and a friend has one on home building. We think a Hobby Page might prove superficial, compared with all these special articles, departments and feature pages. But anyway. . . .

Cheerio . . . Chairman

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Irregularity Appears but Utility Issues Bolster Bullish Efforts

• Commodity and Money Markets

Utilities Advance As List Hesitates On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Profit selling was encountered in today's stock market, but this was absorbed without much unsettlement.

Bids and offers alternated in large volume throughout the session, and the ticker tape was frequently pressed to keep pace with floor dealings. There were quiet intervals, however, and near the final hour prices were a bit uneven.

Early losses of fractions to 2 points were reduced or canceled in the afternoon, with recoveries well distributed.

Transfers were again around the 3,000,000-share mark.

Specialties furnished the buying fuel for the comeback, several jumping 1 to 5 at the best. Farm implements particularly were in demand.

The stalemate in the General Motors strike kept the automotive group in the backward class and the steels and coppers, as a whole, lacked rallying vitality. The rails were resistant and a few low-priced utilities stepped forward briskly.

Among prominent share gainers were Deere, Oliver Farm, International Harvester, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, International Hydro-Electric, Standard Gas, American Metal, Loew's, Yellow Truck, Liquid Carbonic, Freeport Sulphur, Canada Dry, American Woolen preferred, Container Corp., and South Porto Rico Sugar.

Improving tendencies were shown by Nash-Kelvinator, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, Butte Copper, U. S. Smelting, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt, Consolidated Edison, Southern Railway and Vanadium.

In a restricted range to off a point were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Howe Sound, Inspiration, Miami, Pure Oil, du Pont, National Distillers, Western Union, American Telephone, American Water Works, Southern Pacific and Delaware & Hudson.

Bonds Are Mixed

The bond market today reflected the influence of uncertain movements in the stock list by churning within a mixed and narrow range.

A few rails scored fractional gains. Industrial and utility loans tended to align themselves with the down side, though losses were narrow. Liens of Chesapeake Corp., Erie, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Southern Railway were among the best of the carriers.

Most U. S. Governments were down, with losses running up to 7-32 of a point. Exceptions were Treasury 3s of 1951, and 3⅛s of 1946, which were 1-32 to 3-32 higher.

Foreigns had a fair number of gains, including South Americans, Canadians, Cubans and Italians.

Narrowing of trading interest was attributed to several factors, including mounting concern over the automobile strikes, and desire of investment circles to await results of offerings of important new issues scheduled for this week as a test of present market receptivity to liens carrying low coupons.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Atlas Plywood	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Emp Capwell Corp	50c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Globe & Rep Ins	20c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Initial				
NBushSh ($2.50 com)	25c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Extra				
Bankers Nat Inv A	32c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do B	32c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do com	8c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Bankers Nat Inv	8c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do A	32c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do B	32c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Halle Bros	$1	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 15
Home Insurance	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Accumulated				
Kresge Dept Stores 8% pf	$20	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 19
Liquidating				
F D Corp	60c	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 22
Resumed				
Mandel Bros, Inc.	$1	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 22
Old Colony Trust	35c	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 11
Regular				
Bankers Nat Inv	8c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do A	32c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do B	32c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do pf	15c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Brentano's B S Inc, $1.60. A	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Deposit Ins Shrs, A	4c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Do B	3½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Halle Bros	20c	Q	Jan. 26	Jan. 25
Home Insurance	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hooven & Allison Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	.....
Lincoln Print pf 8%	2c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Lockhart Power Co. 7% pf	$3.05	S	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Mich Cen R R	$25	S	Jan. 30	Jan. 21
Modine Mfg Co	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
N Eng Wat, Lt & P Asso 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Nu-Enamel Corp	15c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Walton (C) & Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Weston (G) 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Am Chain & C pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Bankers Nat Inv A	32c	Q	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do B	32c	Q	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do com	8c	Q	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Do pf	15c	Q	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Brentano's B S Inc $1.60. A	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Carter (Wm)	$4	A	Jan. 4	Jan. 14
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
ContlIlBk&TrChi	$1	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Fidelity Fd Inc	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Hawaiian Pineap	50c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
HollingsrConGMLtd	5c	M	Jan. 28	Jan. 14
McGraw Electric	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Modine Mfg	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Old Colony In T	35c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 11
Royalties Managemnt	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Spencer Chain S Inc	15c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Stock				
ConIlINB&TChi	33 1-3%	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20

Chain Store Sales

Lane Bryant, Inc.

	1936	1935	P.C. Gain
December	$1,299,677	$1,101,010	18.0
Twelve months	14,073,382	12,829,043	9.7

Murphy (G. C.) Company

	1936	1935	P.C. Gain
December	$6,378,794	$5,004,774	27.4
Twelve months	37,995,356	31,597,890	20.2

Peoples' Drug Stores, Inc.

	1936	1935	P.C. Gain
December	$2,407,393	$2,089,568	15.2
Twelve months	21,183,239	19,215,675	10.1

Rose's 5-10-15-Cent Stores, Inc.

	1936	1935	P.C. Gain
December	$1,002,689	$866,868	15.4
Twelve months	8,063,070	4,373,396	15.7

Spiegel, Inc.

	1936	1935	P.C. Gain
December	$6,752,373	$3,600,278	39.5
Twelve months	44,611,419	34,011,894	31.1

Walgreen Company

	1936	1935	P.C. Gain
December	$7,318,880	$6,177,615	16.2
Twelve months	61,919,823	56,615,270	9.3

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 12	Last Jan. 11
97½	63¾	Cont Can (3f)	67⅞	67	67½	67⅝
24¾	17½	Cont Dis Fible (2)	21⅝	20¾	21½	21⅝
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	40⅞	40½	40½	40½
4	2½	Cont Motors	3¼	3	3¼	3
44⅞	28⅛	Cont Oil (1½b)	44⅛	44	44⅛	44⅝
40	25	Cont Steel (1)	28	27½	28	28⅝
69½	55⅛	Corn Exchange (3)	65½	64⅝	64⅞	65¼
82½	63⅜	Corn Products (3f)	70¼	69¾	69⅞	69⅞
7⅜	4	Coty	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	6¾
50½	24	Crane Co	49½	48⅜	49⅝	50
35½	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1¾b)	28½	26	26¼	25½
85½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (4b)	83¾	80⅝	83½	81½
49¾	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	46⅝	46½	46¾	47
19½	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
58⅜	28	Crucible Steel	53¾	53	53½	53¾
3⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	2	2⅛	2⅜	2
20	9	Cuba Ry pf	16½	16½	16½	17
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	14⅜	13⅝	14	13⅞
128	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	124	124	124	123½
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	41	40¾	41	40⅝
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19	18¾	18¾	19
114	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	106	106	106	107
9¼	4	Curtis-Wright	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¾
21⅞	10½	Curtis-Wright A (.50b)	22	21¼	21½	21¾
83¾	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	85	85	85	85
		—D—				
19⅞	7⅝	Davega St (1)	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅜
108¼	52	Deere & Co	116	111¾	115	111
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30⅜	30	30	30⅛
108¼	107	Dayton P & L pf (4½)	108⅜	108	108⅛	108⅛
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	28	27½	28	28½
84¾	36⅜	Del & Hudson	49½	47¼	47½	47⅝
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18⅛
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	146	146	146	146
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	11	11	11	..
21⅝	13	Detroit & Mack pf	25	25	25	..
63	42	Devoe & Ray A (2f)	63	62½	63	63
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½f)	31¾	31	31¾	31½
25	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	21½	21	21½	20¾
40½	40	Dixie Vortex A (2½)	40	39	40	40
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	28⅜	27⅛	28	28⅛
98½	93	Distillers pf ww (5)	94⅝	94	94⅜	..
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	50	49	49	50¼
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	75	73¾	73¾	74⅜
51	29	Dresser A (3b)	53½	53½	53½	..
36¼	13	Dresser B (1b)	39	38⅛	38½	39
1¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	⅞	¾	¾	..
3	1½	Duluth So Sh pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
18⅛	13⅛	Duplan Silk (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
184¾	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	179¼	178	179¼	179½
		—E—				
1⅜	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅜
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	173¼	172½	172½	173
165	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	162½	162½	162½	163
40½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2f)	34½	34¼	34¼	34⅜
15⅞	8¾	Eitingon Schild	13	12⅛	13	13
47½	30¼	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40f)	40¼	40⅜	40¾	41
115	110½	Elec Auto-Lite pf (7)	114	113	113	112½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	3¾	13½	13⅝	13⅜
7¾	5	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅜
25⅞	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	25½	24⅜	25¼	25½
87⅜	29½	Elec Pwr & Lt pf	83	82¾	83	83½
94¼	32⅜	Elec Pow & L pf (8f)	88⅜	87⅜	87⅜	88
55½	40¼	Elec Sto Battery (2¾b)	43⅜	42½	42½	43
1⅜	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5½
29¼	22¾	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	27⅜	27	27⅜	27⅜
3⅝	1¼	Engineers Pub S	17	16⅝	17	..
19½	9	Equitable Off Big (.20b)	15	9¼	9½	9¾
12⅜	6¼	Erie R R	15	14⅛	15	14¾
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	28⅞	28	28	28
29	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
40½	23⅛	Evans Products (1f)	30½	30¼	30⅜	30½
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	8½	Fairbanks pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
71¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1f)	69	67½	69	67½
61½	31⅝	Fajardo Sugar (2)	69¾	67½	67½	68⅝
27¾	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	28½	27⅜	28⅝	27
101⅜	84	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	98	98	98	..
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	7	70	70	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	10¼	9¾	10	10
6	3	Fed Screw W	8¼	7½	8¼	7⅞
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	5¾	4⅝	5	4¾
46¼	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (2)	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¼
115¾	105	Fed'd D Sto pf (4¼)	107	106½	107	107
49¾	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.60f)	43	42⅝	43	43
36¼	24½	Firestone T & R (2)	34½	33⅝	34½	33⅞
105¾	108½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
58¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½f)	50	49½	49½	50
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	42¾	42	42¾	42⅞
34½	25½	Florsheim Shoe A (1f)	34	34	34	34
11¾	3⅞	Follansbee B (h)	7½	6⅞	7	7¼
52½	32	Food Mach n (1)	52½	52½	52½	52½
122	106	Food Mach pf (4½)	122	122	122	..
45⅜	24½	Foster-Wheeler	50⅝	48½	49⅝	49⅜
127	95¾	Foster-Wheel pf	130½	129½	130½	130
56¾	45	Florence Stove (4¼)	52½	52¼	52½	51½
		Francisco Sugar	18⅜	17⅝	17¾	17½
35⅝	23½	Fruehauf Trailer (1)	31¼	29⅜	30⅛	29
78	47⅜	Fuller Co pr pf	72	71	71	70
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	46	45	45¾	46
		—G—				
7⅜	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
30	11½	Gamewell	27¾	26¼	26¼	28¼
105½	100	Gannett pr pf (6)	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105½
17⅞	15½	Gen Am Investors (.55b)	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
1⅝	8½	Gen Am Inv (¾b)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
76	42¼	Gen Am Trans (3b)	78¼	78	78¼	77¾
20	10⅝	Gen Baking (.60f)	18⅜	17¼	18	17⅜
141	68	Gen Baking pf (8)	148	148	148	..
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	12¼	11⅜	11½	11¾
28	5¾	Gen Cable	20½	19½	20¾	20¾
60⅜	17	Gen Cable A	60¼	59½	60¼	59¼
59	49	Gen Cigar (4f)	51½	51¼	51½	..
55	34½	Gen Electric (1f)	57⅞	56⅜	57¾	56¾
44	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80f)	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	39¾
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas A & E	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
71	14	Gen G & E cv pf	61	61	61	61
81	19½	Gen G & E 8% A	72½	72	72	72
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	65	64¾	64¾	64
70	57⅜	Gen Motors (4½b)	65⅞	65½	65⅝	66⅜
123⅛	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120½	119½	120½	120¼
15¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
59½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	59¼	59¼	59¼	59
6⅝	3½	Gen Pub Service	5¼	4¾	5	4⅞
57	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾
5	4⅞	Gen Realty	5¼	5	5¼	5
48⅛	26½	Gen Realty pf	48⅛	47¼	47¾	47⅞
71	33¼	Gen Refract (3 b)	67¾	67¼	67½	67¾
89	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	86	85	86	84
31¾	17	Gen Thea Eq (2b)	32	31⅜	31⅝	31½
44¼	30½	Gen Time Instr (1f)	39	39	39	..
18⅜	13⅜	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
21½	6¼	Gimbel Bros	22½	22¼	22¼	23
92	84	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	86½	85¾	86½	85½
55¼	39¼	Glidden (2)	46½	46	46¼	46½
56	52¼	Glidden pf (2¼)	57	56¼	56¼	..
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
10¼	6¼	Goebel Breww (.20f)	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
35½	13⅝	Goodrich (1b)	33	32⅜	32¾	32¾
86½	74	Goodrich pf (5)	81	80½	80½	81
31⅞	21⅜	Goodyear	29¾	29½	29½	29⅜
115⅛	87	Goodyear 87 pf (4)	115⅛	115½	115½	..
105⅞	100	Goodyear pf (5)	102	101¾	102	101¾
14⅝	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
96½	77	Gotham S H pf (7)	93	93	93	..
4½	2	Graham-Paige		3½	3⅜	3½
11½	1⅜	Granby Cons n	15	13⅞	14	13
4⅜	2½	Grand Union cf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
44	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	45½	43	45¼	44
52¼	28½	Grant, W.T. (1.40f)	46¾	46½	46¾	..
46⅜	32¼	Great Nor pf	43	42⅜	43	43
22⅜	16	Great Nor Ore ctfs (1)	21½	19¾	20⅜	19⅞
42¼	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	41⅜	40⅝	40¾	40¼
30⅞	25	Green H L (1.60)	30	27	27¾	28
95	65	Greene Cananea (3)	80	80	80	80
17⅞	14¾	Greyhound Corp (.80f)	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16
4¾	1⅝	Guantanamo Sug	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4¼
66	24	Guan Sug pf	55½	55⅜	55½	55¼
63	28⅝	Gulf States Steel	59	58	58	59½
		—H—				
37	33	Hack W pf A (1¾)	33	32⅝	33	33¾
15½	6	Hall Printing	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	15⅞
55	30½	Harbison Walker (2f)	52½	52	52½	52¼
18¼	12	Hat Corp of Am	17⅝	17½	17½	17¾
9	4⅝	Hat Corp Body	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
21⅜	12⅜	Heckers Pr C vtc (.60)	14	13¾	13¾	14
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1f)	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
150	84	Hercules Powder (5¼b)	159	158	158	160
49¾	30½	Holland Furnace (1¼b)	48	48	48	48½
124	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	117	116¼	117	116¼
33¾	9	Hollander (1½f)	24¾	23½	24¾	23¾
27½	19	Holly Sugar (2f)	43¼	42½	42½	43
544	407	Home Stake Min (12f)	410	408	409	..
44¼	39⅞	Houdaille Her A (2½)	40¾	40¼	40¼	..
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1¼f)	25¾	25¼	25½	26
70⅝	54¼	Household Fin A (4)	72⅞	72½	72½	72¾
78	65¼	Household Fin pf (4.68)	80	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝
13⅞	6¾	Houston Oil vtc	14½	13⅞	14	14¼
65	48¾	Howe Sound (3f)	73¾	71½	71¾	73½
5⅞	3⅛	Hudson & Man	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
17⅞	8½	Hud & Man pf	15¼	14¼	15¼	14⅝
22⅜	13½	Hudson Motors	19¼	19½	19½	20
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
		—I—				
29½	18⅜	Ill Central	24½	24½	24½	24½
64¾	30	Ill Central pf	48½	48½	48½	49
73¼	58	Ill Central LL (4)	70	70	70	70
15½	14⅛	Indian eRfining (1b)	14¾	13½	14	13⅝
41⅝	25⅜	Indus Rayon (1.68f)	39½	38⅝	38¾	40¼
122	88¼	Inland Steel (3f)	118½	116	117½	117
44½	33⅜	Inspiration Cop	32½	30	31¼	32⅜
4⅜	⅞	Insuranshare Md (.20b)	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
18⅞	10⅞	Interboro R T (h)	12½	12½	12½	12
5⅞	2½	Intercon Rub	5⅜	5	5	5¼
18¼	9¾	Interlake Iron	18⅞	18	18¼	18⅜
6⅞	2¼	Int Agr Corp	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6⅜
47¼	22¾	Int Agr ppf	53½	51½	53	54¼
106½	66¾	Int Harvester (2½)	105½	104	104⅞	103¾
10½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	11⅜	9⅞	11⅛	9¾
4½	2⅜	Int Merc Marine	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜
18½	10	Int Min (.90b)	18⅜	17¼	17¾	18¼
66⅜	43¼	Int Nickel (1.30b)	64½	63¾	64⅜	64⅜
23⅜	3¾	Int Pap & Pow A	18⅜	17⅜	17⅞	17¼
14⅞	2¼	Int Pap & Pow B	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
29½	3¾	Int Pap & Pow C	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
48⅝	37	Int Print Ink (2f)	42½	42	42	44
112	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	111	111	111	..
11⅜	3⅜	Int Rys Cen Am	8	8	8	..
61⅜	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	49	48½	48½	50¾
23	8	Int Salt (1½f)	28½	28½	28½	28½
53¾	35	Int Shoe (2f)	48¾	48	48	48¾
35	15	Int Silver	36	35	35	36¼
93	50	Int Silver pf (4f)	92	92	92	..
19¼	11½	Int Tel & Tel	13	12⅝	12¾	12½
37½	16⅜	Interstate Dept S (2¼a)	34⅝	34	34⅛	34⅝
22⅞	15	Intertype Corp (1)	23½	23	23	22⅝
31⅝	24⅜	Island Crk Coal (2)	28¼	28¼	28½	28½
		—J—				
152	88	Johns Manville (3g)	154½	154½	154½	154½
136½	121¾	Johns Man pf (7)	126⅝	125	125	..
133	75½	Jones & L'lin pf (3½g)	126	124	126	126½
		—K—				
50¼	39½	Kalamazoo (1f)	45½	45½	45½	46
26	13	Kan C South	23	22½	22⅝	23
48½	18¼	Kan C South pf (1b)	43	43	43	43
38¼	17	Kaufmann D St 1.60f)	28⅞	28½	28¼	..
28⅝	19½	Kelsey Hayes WA (1½b)	21	20¾	20¾	21
24½	17½	Kelsey HayesWB (1½b)	18¼	17¾	18¼	18
107	87	Kendall Co pf (6f)	106	106	106	..
63¾	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.70b)	44	42½	42¾	44
24¼	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (.15a)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17¾
7¾	3⅞	Kinney & Co	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
61	30	Kinney pf (1b)	47¼	47¼	47¼	50½
136	74⅞	Kresge D S pf	138	137	137	139⅝
32⅜	20¼	Kresge (1f)	28⅝	28½	28⅝	29½
28	19¾	Kroger Gro & B (1.60f)	23	22¾	23¼	22⅝
		—L—				
33½	20¼	Laclede Gas Stl	27½	26	27¾	..
60¼	38	Laclede Gas pf	41	39½	41	..
26⅝	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	20⅞	19¾	20	20
18⅝	7⅞	Lane Bryant	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
21	12	Lee Rubber (1½)	21	20½	20½	20⅝
46½	18⅝	Lehigh Port Chem (⅜)	41⅝	40½	41⅜	41
4	3	Lehigh Valley Coal	3½	2⅝	3	2⅞
19	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	17½	16½	16⅝	16⅞
22	8½	Lehigh Val R R	17½	17⅛	18⅜	18⅝
123⅜	89	Lehman Corp (2f)	125½	125½	125⅝	124
21⅝	12	Lehn & Fink (1½b)	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
65	37½	Lerner Str (2f)	58½	57⅜	57⅜	57½
86½	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (3½b)	75⅜	73⅝	75⅜	74
12	7	Libby McN & L (1b)	11⅝	11¼	11½	11¼
31⅛	25	Life Savr (1.60f)	27⅝	27½	27⅝	..
115	97	Liggett & Myers (4f)	110	110	110	110⅝
116½	97⅜	Liggett & M B (4f)	112	112	112	112
63½	25⅞	Lima Loca Wks	61⅜	59⅝	61⅜	60½
52	36	Link-Belt (2f)	58	57⅜	57⅞	57
46½	22½	Liquid Carbonic (2.60)	49¼	46⅝	48½	48¼
67½	43	Loew's Inc (2f)	69⅞	67¼	69¾	67
3⅜	2	Loft Inc	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
61⅜	35½	Lone Star Cem (2f)	59¾	58¾	58¾	59¼
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
49	38¾	Loose-Wiles Biac (2)	42½	40½	42½	42¼
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20f)	23⅝	23½	23½	23⅛
151	140	Lorillard pf (7)	143½	143	143½	..
51½	13	Louisiana Off pf (h)	29	28	28⅝	28
30¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	28	28	28	..
103⅝	87½	Louisville & N (6b)	93½	91½	92½	93
25	22¼	Ludlum Steel (1f)	30½	29½	29½	30⅜
		—M—				
49¼	27⅜	Mack Truck (1f)

Business and Industry

Bright Outlook for 1937 Residential Construction Is Envisaged

Commerce and Finance

Board Takes Step To Guard Against Gold Withdrawals

WASHINGTON (AP)—After setting up machinery to guard domestic credit against inflationary effects of gold inflows, the Administration now is moving to erect barriers against an economic downspin if gold leaves the country.

Federal Reserve Board officials said they have asked Congress to continue for two years the board's power to issue currency backed by Government bonds. This little-used authority now is scheduled to expire March 3.

Officials said the extension would provide a control against deflation in event of sudden withdrawals of gold.

Although they said some gradual outflow would be "desirable" to relieve the present swollen supply of idle funds, they added that a large, immediate withdrawal might occur if war broke out abroad, resulting in a sharp contraction of credit.

With extension of the present power, it was said, the board could offset a gold outflow by substituting Government bonds for present holdings of gold certificates, which serve as backing for Federal Reserve notes.

At present, the reserve banks have sufficient gold certificates to back outstanding Federal Reserve notes 100 per cent. If gold flowed out, however, there would be a corresponding decline in these certificates, which are issued against gold. This would make it necessary to place other collateral behind outstanding notes.

If Government bonds could not be used, the board would have to sell bonds. Banks, which would be the largest purchasers, would have to borrow from Federal Reserve institutions to finance their purchases.

The paper given reserve institutions on loans to individual banks then would be used as collateral behind Federal Reserve notes in place of the gold certificates.

But the banks' lendable funds would have been channeled away into bond purchases, precipitating a tightening of lending policies and bringing a general deflationary tendency.

Writing to congressional banking committees, Chairman Marriner Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board said that "it is clearly not in the public interest to run the risk of such a development."

Stocks of Wheat And Corn on Farms Lowest in 11 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stocks of wheat and corn on the nation's farms are the smallest in the 11 years that records on them have been kept.

The Federal crop reporting board said a January 1 survey showed drought-shortened crops and attractive market prices had reduced farm stocks to the record lows.

Supplies of oats on farms also were reported below average although larger than on January 1, 1935, and 1934.

Wheat stored on farms was estimated at 188,604,000 bushels, compared with 163,360,000 a year earlier and an average of 249,318,000 in the five years 1928-32.

Farm stocks of corn on January 1 were estimated at 810,087,000 bushels, more than 500,000,000 less than a year earlier. The five-year average was 1,384,047,000.

The farm supply of oats, important livestock feed, was estimated at 484,356,000 bushels, compared with 770,398,000 in 1936 and the five-year average of 686,164,000.

The board reported production of milk per cow and eggs per 100 hens in farm flocks well above average in December.

Bank Head Warns Of Prosperity Pitfalls

NEW YORK, (AP)—James H. Perkins, chairman of the board, National City Bank, told shareholders, "It is the duty of the banks to do all in their power to avoid the pitfalls which increased prosperity creates."

Addressing stockholders at the annual meeting, he said this warning was in order in view of present recovery trends.

"We are witnessing a marked revival in business unaccompanied by a corresponding increased demand for money and resulting in a new all time low interest rate," he said.

"This is disappointing as reflected in the earning power of the banks.

"I believe, however, that as a whole throughout the country the condition of the banks from an asset and recovery viewpoint is better than it has been for many years.

"The increase in the size of the bond portfolios is an element in the present situation which must be watched with the greatest care," he said.

In every department in both the bank and the trust company volume of transactions has risen with increased business activity, he said.

New Virginia Anthracite Mine to Be Operated Soon

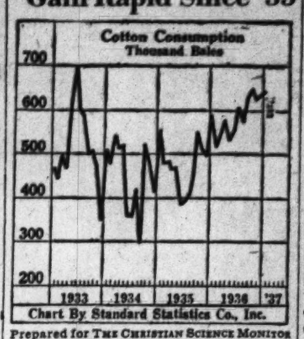
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Discovery of an extensive seam of anthracite coal about a year ago, underlying Catawba Creek Valley near Fincastle, will bear first fruits within two weeks, when preliminary mining operations will begin, E. H. Wilkerson, an official of the newly-formed Roanoke Anthracite Coal Company, which is engaged in developing the coal resources, said.

Mr. Wilkerson said the coal has been tested and indications are it will be comparable in quality to the famed anthracite of Pennsylvania.

At present a shaft has been excavated midway up the side of Catawba Mountain to a depth of approximately 50 feet. Regular mining operations will begin when a depth of 300 feet has been reached.

Cotton Consumption Gain Rapid Since '35



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Consumption of cotton over the past four years is traced on the accompanying chart.

N. Y. State Insurance Head Supports New Mortgage Bank Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Support of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's recommendations for the establishment of a mortgage bank in New York State was contained in the yearly report by Louis H. Pink, state superintendent of insurance, placed before the Legislature here today.

"The State and the locality should play an important part in the mortgage field," he said in part. "The federal program should merely supplement that of the State; it should not supplant it.

"There can be no question but that the theory is sound. If a sound mortgage bank bill is again introduced at this session, the Insurance Department will support it and favor it over all forms of mortgage legislation."

Two bills for mortgage legislation are now being prepared here. One of them will authorize the incorporation of mortgage indemnity corporations to insure whole mortgages; the other will provide for the formation of mortgage debenture corporations that may sell debentures secured by all of the mortgage collateral and the investments representing capital and surplus funds of such companies.

Mr. Pink went strongly on record for continuation of the State Mortgage Moratorium Act for another year, holding that "while the real estate situation has shown improvement during the past year, a blanket repeal of the moratorium would work a hardship on a large number of property owners."

Treasury May Buy $1,000,000,000 U. S. Bonds During 1938

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—High Administration fiscal officials said today the Treasury may repurchase $1,000,000,000 of government obligations in the 1938 fiscal year if the budget is balanced.

Even though no surplus were available for debt retirement, they said, this sum of government bonds might be acquired from private holders through investments for social security trust funds and by using receipts from "baby bond" sales.

Such an operation would end seven years of demands on the money markets to finance government deficits, and would tend to reduce the importance of federal financial operations on money conditions.

The budget sets up $540,000,000 for an old-age reserve account under the Social Security Act. Payments into an unemployment reserve account totaling about $450,000,000 also are anticipated in the next fiscal year from states with approved unemployment laws.

It is not yet known what demands will be made on these funds for disbursements under the security law, but officials said a major portion of both might be invested in government securities.

These investments would be increased as the reserve funds grew in future years. Informed Administration sources have indicated, however, the Security Act may be changed to prevent the old-age reserve account from growing to a projected $47,000,000,000 by 1980.

Wilson & Co. Net Earnings Decline; Sales Up 13.5 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Net earnings of Wilson & Co., one of the world's largest packing companies, amounted to $4,068,457, after all charges including provision for federal income taxes for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1936, as against net earnings of $4,109,539 for the preceding year, according to Edward Foss Wilson, president, in the company's annual report. These earnings are equivalent to $12.52 a share on the preferred stock and to $1.06 a share on the common.

Sales for the year amounted to $253,226,103, as against $223,017,543 in the preceding year, a gain of 13.5 per cent. The total increase in earned surplus for the year was $7,471,912, before dividend payments of $2,938,591, and an appropriation from surplus to reserve for contingencies of $2,000,000. The company's earned surplus on Oct. 31, 1936, amounted to $10,037,596, as against $7,504,276 on Oct. 26, 1935.

The company's balance sheet at the end of its fiscal year on Oct. 31, 1936, shows total assets of $86,776,871, which compares with $79,199,023 on Oct. 26, 1935. Of this figure, $42,324,960 represented total current assets.

Canadian Firm to Make "Bate"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Rohm and Haas Company of Canada, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of a Philadelphia firm, have leased manufacturing space in Toronto, and will produce "bate," a product used in the tanning industry, according to a bulletin recently issued by the Toronto Industrial Commission.

Sales of Cotton Cloth Far Above Week's Production

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Touched off by President Roosevelt's inaugural address in which he hinted at a return of Federal regulation of hours and wages, primary cotton goods markets during the past week were swept by another buying wave of major proportions. Cotton goods distributors sought to cover forward needs before new government action possibly toward still shorter hours or higher wages should further substantially increase the cost of cotton goods.

The buying movement was broad enough in scope to affect nearly all gray goods lines, and it pushed prices fractionally higher all along the line, to virtually the peak levels so far seen since the trade recovery began.

Sales Increase

Total sales for the week in print cloth markets were estimated at fully 75,000,000 yards which is equivalent to about two and one half week's output from the looms at the present rate of production.

This covers all the ground lost in the relatively slow trading immediately preceding the close of the year, and again places the mills in the most strongly sold position they have enjoyed in more than 10 years.

It virtually assutes peak capacity operation of the entire cotton manufacturing industry of the country for at least the first half of 1937 and will be certain to result in record-breaking domestic raw cotton consumption during the current cotton season.

Prices did not advance precipitately during the week. In fact some of the trading early in the week was done at levels slightly below the high points previously reached. Spots did not advance at all, but held steady at the former high premiums above forward shipment goods. First quarter deliveries also saw but very slight change, but the market was very closely sold.

It was on second quarter deliveries that the heaviest trading was done and prices on these deliveries moved up an eighth to a quarter of a cent under a very heavy volume of dealing.

Buyers sought to cover their needs on still more distant goods, and offered business for third quarter shipment in considerable quantity, at prices only an eighth to a quarter under second quarter quotations. Many mills declined the business, however, fearing substantially higher production costs, both on wages and on raw material prices. Others, however, were willing to take third quarter shipments at the same levels at which second quarter deliveries were selling.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths were very active, especially for second quarter shipment. The 80x60s brought 8 cents for second quarter deliveries, an advance of a quarter of a cent. Quick deliveries brought 8¾ cents. The 100x60s were moving at 10¾ cents for spots and at 10¼ cents for March and 10 cents for second quarter shipments.

Sales of the various sheeting constructions were large and prices were firm throughout the list. Heavy goods, such as drills, and three and four leaf twills were also active at very firm prices.

On fine goods made of combed yarns, the market was very active because many of the mills that had previously been unwilling to sell second quarter deliveries were now open to bids on goods deliverable beyond March. There was active trading in combed lawns, voiles, dimities and in combed broadcloths. Combed broadcloths and poplins were also moving in a more conservative way at full prices.

Fancies have also been very attractive, and very sizable trading is being done on dobbies and various types of novelty cloths, which are being taken in more than strike-off quantities. There seems to be a shortage in box loom goods which are much in demand. Prices in this division of the market have been very strong, but have not advanced a great deal.

Cinema Business In Canada Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—All branches of the amusement business in Canada have reflected the increased spending power of the people of Canada. Attendances have increased and moving pictures theaters have obtained a big share. Operations have proved more popular than in any years since the depression, states F. W. Field, C. M. G. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, in a report from his Montreal offices to the Department of Overseas Trade, London, England.

This report covering 1935-36 states that film production has also increased with the result that the market is much more competitive than for several years past. Ninety per cent of Canadian exhibitors are now showing programs of double features. United Kingdom films have maintained their position well.

In Canada, Ontario represents the best market for United Kingdom films, 35 per cent of the revenue coming from that territory. Quebec is second, producing 25 per cent of the revenue. Films of the light musical comedy type though accounting for comparatively small business in Quebec and Ontario are highly profitable and popular when shown in western Canada.

Kroger Reports Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reported preliminary sales for 53 weeks ended Jan. 2 were $242,281,638 against $229,907,884 in 52 weeks ended Dec. 28, 1935. Sales for the five weeks ended Jan. 2 totaled $23,912,978 against $18,150,619 in the four weeks ended Dec. 28, 1935. The company has stores throughout the country and headquarters at Cincinnati.

FHA Estimates 400,000 Homes Will Be Constructed in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Carpenter's hammers are busy hammering out new homes throughout the nation in numbers which promise to boost the year's total well up toward the boom-time level. The Federal Housing Administration estimates that 1937 will see over 400,000 new dwellings spring up to meet the demand which continues to grow along with the general business recovery, and it is remembered that in the mushroom days of 1928-29 the volume reached but 400,000 to 500,000 units a year.

The lesson of those brakeless, overbuilt, overspeculated years are still vividly before the nation though, and builders declare that just the memory of the crash provides enough braking power now to guard against a recurrence of the disastrous revelry.

Lack of Homes

It is generally agreed that the volume of building this year in fact could very well approach that of the boom years without endangering the financial structure in the field. For, it is pointed out, there were five or six years when there were practically no homes built, and there is now legitimate demand for about as many as can possibly be constructed. Once the lost time has been made up, of course, eyes must be turned sharply to those lessons of the crash so that the pace can be adjusted to normal needs.

The American Builder, prominent trade journal in the residential building field, paints a particularly rosy picture for all industry in 1937, in an editorial in its January issue. It sees the general business recovery stimulating home building, and the home building in turn furthering the general industrial activity.

Rise of 65 P. C. Seen

It notes that the total spent for homes in both 1933 and 1934 was $288,000,000. This increased to $550,000,000 in 1935, and again in 1936 to almost $900,000,000. In 1937 it is optimistically estimated that the money spent will add up to around $1,500,000,000, an increase over 1936 of 65 per cent, and of more than 400 per cent over 1934.

But, the magazine points out, the amount which may be spent in 1937 is still only three quarters of the total in 1929 and only one half of that in 1928. There's plenty of room for improvement, it is remarked.

"Persons with a depresison complex regard it as unduly optimistic to anticipate restoration of building, business and employment to the levels of '28 and '29," the magazine states. "But after every previous depression in this country building, business and employment were advanced to levels never before approached. Economic conditions are now right for as great an advance as ever occurred; and another great advance above all previous levels will occur in the years immediately ahead unless prevented by new influences."

Federal Assistance

While it's admitted by some experts in the field that governmental activity, both in financing and indirect encouragement of building, has accounted for perhaps as much as 50 per cent of the present activity, it is now urged that government can help most by not entering the field of home building with excessive taxation, interfering legislation, or subsidies.

It also is noted that labor can help by "being reasonable regarding working conditions and hourly wages," and that business can help by "doing constructive and effective selling and being reasonable regarding prices."

Driving through Chicago's north shore suburbs where most of the home building is centered one marvels at the activity. Whole rows of new houses are going up. Hardly a neighborhood is without its building. And yet this area, it is found, is far from the top in the nation's home-building record. Looking about Los Angeles one might not be any more vividly impressed with the amount of building activity, for in that city it is spread over a much larger territory, but in point of numbers and cost this region leads the nation, with Detroit, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York making a place for themselves in the list toward the top.

Urges Lower Interest

Meanwhile the National Association of Real Estate Boards takes exception to claims that a lowering of interest rates would make very little difference in the cost of home ownership. It refers to a statement by the Department of Commerce to the effect that more than 5,000,000 families whose income now is sufficient for home ownership at 6½ per cent rate with a 20-year payment plan could afford to own their homes if the interest rate was reduced to 4½ per cent and if the amortization period was extended to 30 years. By thus reducing the interest and extending the payment period, it is pointed out that the potential new home market would be close to 18,000,000.

Then there remains the problem of a shortage of skilled labor. Few youngsters studied carpentry, masonry and the finer building trades during the depression years. There were no jobs for them even if they learned the trade. The present building spurt, which of course will be noticeable more in all lines when warmer weather comes, thus finds fewer skilled hands than could be used. This shortage results in more favorable wages for those who are skilled, and tends also to act as a brake on any overenthusiastic activity in the field.

U. S. Mint Operations Hit New High Except For Single Year 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year just closed operations in United States mints broke all records, with the single exception of 1919, the Director of the Mint just announced.

The total domestic coinage during 1936 amounted to 722,976,721 pieces, with a total value of $46,388,101.44, as compared with 560,760,047 pieces, valued at $38,580,923.50, during 1935.

The record coinage in the history of the Mint in 1919 amounted to 738,642,000 pieces.

The demand for coins mounted steadily during the past year, with December the high month with a total of 115,310,049 coins struck. The coinage during this month alone was greater than the combined coinage for the three calendar years of 1931, 1932 and 1933.

A total of 13,316,396,471 domestic coins have been produced since the establishment of the United States Mint in 1793.

In addition to the domestic coinage the United States mints executed 32,350,000 coins for other American governments during 1936. The nations for which these coins were produced were Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Cuba, and Venezuela.

No silver dollars were minted during the past year, but the output of every other denomination exceeded the corresponding output for 1935.

Endicott Johnson Reports Net Lower; Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corporation, manufacturer of shoes, with plants at Endicott, N. Y., and several other New York state cities, reported for the year ended Nov. 30 net profit of $1,974,833 after all charges, equal, after preferred dividends to $3.91 a share on the common. This compared with net profit of $2,117,403, or $4.21 a common share in the previous year.

Sales for the year amount to $61,570,963 compared with $58,328,338 the previous year, an increase of 5.56 per cent.

Buying Power Above '29 Average

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported purchasing power of average weekly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing industries in November was 5.6 per cent higher than the average for 1929. The average work week was found to be 14.5 per cent shorter, the report showed. Average hours worked per week in the month were 41.3 per cent against 48.3 per cent in 1929.

Banker Would Use Money Controls To Prevent Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York, has been appointed a member of the Federal Advisory Council, representing the New York Federal Reserve District for 1937, it is announced by the council. He succeeds James H. Perkins, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, who has been a council member for two years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, warned in his annual report to stockholders today that control of "expansionist tendencies" to prevent a "dangerous boom culminating in disaster" is one of the vital problems of the recovery period.

"The expansion of bank credit in the United States in 1936, as well as substantial commodity price increases in the fourth quarter of the year, have brought to the fore the question of controlling expansionist tendencies," he said.

Must Invoke Controls

"Both experience and theory make it clear that, unless adequate monetary controls are invoked in time, our recovery can all too easily degenerate into a dangerous boom culminating in disaster."

An adequate control program would include, he added, balancing the budget, increase of Federal Reserve system member bank reserve requirements to the legal limit, further reduction of excess reserves of member banks, and other measures.

The latter would involve, he added, "handling of the Treasury's gold holdings derived from dollar devaluation in such a manner as not to increase member bank reserves, the use of the tri-partite monetary agreement (between the United States, France and Great Britain) as a transitional step toward the reintroduction in an appropriate form of the gold standard, and restoration of the regulatory function of the rate of interest."

Considering general economic developments in the United States, 1936 was a year of "definite progress in some lines" and marking time in others, Mr. Aldrich asserted.

Would Void Restrictions

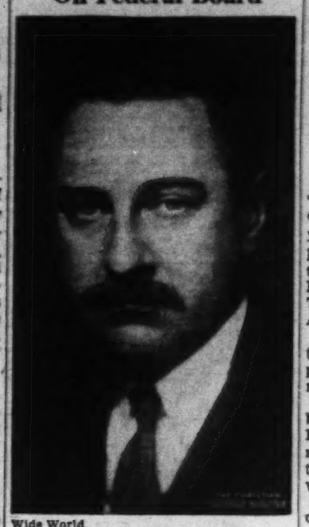
"Industrial production on the whole," he said, "has moved forward vigorously during the year. The rate of increase in durable goods industries was higher than in consumption goods lines, but activity in durable goods industries still remains low as compared with more normal years."

Touching foreign trade, Aldrich said:

"Foreign trade, upon which adequate agricultural markets depend, shows only sluggish improvement even from the low point of the depression, and the improvement during the current year has not been impressive.

"Trade restrictions of various kinds are primarily responsible for the slowness of improvement. At the present time almost every nation is trying to promote its own recovery by purely internal or national methods, overlooking the costs inevitably arising from efforts at economic isolation. Until trade restrictions are reduced, illiquid bank credit extensions are likely to be resorted to in an attempt to supply the impetus to recovery which would otherwise be derived from the functioning of competitive markets."

On Federal Board



Wide World

Winthrop W. Aldrich

Chairman of the Chase National Bank, Newly Appointed as Member of the Federal Advisory Council

News Notes—Union of South Africa

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—There was notable improvement in foreign trade of South Africa during 1936. Imports into the Union in the first nine months of the year were valued at $315,000,000, an increase of $42,500,000, compared with the like period of 1935, while exports, valued at $425,000,000, showed a gain of $70,000,000. Exports from the United States to South Africa in the nine months of 1936 were valued at $59,449,485, or 20.2 per cent of the total trade. This is an increase from $47,825,660, or 18.6 per cent, for the like period of 1935. The United States' share of South Africa's exports amounted to 3.7 per cent valued at $3,277,715 during the period under review, which is a gain from 2.7 per cent worth $1,945,570 during the like period of 1935.

* * *

Gold Production—Production of gold in South Africa continues to increase. The gold output of the Transvaal in October reached the record value of $33,890,000, the previous highest figure having been $32,846,000 in July. The October production was only 13,897 ounces short of the record of 991,322 ounces established in August, 1932.

* * *

Cotton—There was a 15 per cent increase in the value of cotton manufactures imported into South Africa in the first half of 1936 as compared with the like period of 1935. Aggregate receipts of items in this classification during the January-June period of 1936 were valued at $11,550,000, against $10,820,000 in the first six months of 1935. Nearly all items in the cotton manufactures group were received in greater volume in the Union market in the 1936 period than in 1935.

* * *

Power Development—There has been continued expansion in the use of electric power in South Africa. The increased demand for electricity has not been confined to certain industries or localities but has been reflected in increases in the use of power and lighting supplies for all industrial purposes. The development of electric traction continued in 1936 in pursuance with a general expansion program which will ultimately involve the expenditure of about £10,000,000.

* * *

Assembly Plant—One of the largest automobile assembly plants in South Africa is undergoing a £50,000 expansion program. The assembly plant in question was erected only six years ago at a reported cost of £300,000, but the rapid expansion of the company's business in South Africa and adjacent territories necessitates the present enlargement.

* * *

Construction Activity—Favorable economic conditions prevailing in South Africa have stimulated building and construction in the Union to an unusual degree. The focus of construction is Johannesburg and the Reef towns, which section has now become the commercial center of the Union. Activity in Johannesburg is so great and wages so high that skilled workmen have been attracted to this city from other parts of the Union and even from Southern Rhodesia. Construction work on South African mines is an important part of the total building and construction activity. Other important factors are the works being carried forward by the South African Railways and Harbors and by the Electricity Supply Commission.

* * *

Demand for Autos—The demand for new passenger automobiles in South Africa during 1936 exceeded all expectations. Sales of new cars in this market in the first nine months of 1936 are estimated to have been 33 per cent in excess of the like period of 1935. The United States and Canada are the largest suppliers of automotive products to South Africa, accounting for about 85 per cent of the imports. As a result of the devaluation of the currencies of France and Italy, passenger cars from those countries are expected to appear in increasing numbers in the South African market.

* * *

Office Appliances—The favorable conditions prevailing in South Africa were reflected in a substantial increase in imports of office appliances into that market in the first half of 1936. Every category registered an increase compared with the like period of 1935. Total imports of office appliances into South Africa in the January-June period of 1936 were valued at $662,355 against $536,505 in the first half of 1935, an increase of about 24 per cent.

* * *

Road Building—A comprehensive road-building program under which practically all towns in the Transvaal, Union of South Africa, will be connected by first-class highways has just been adopted by the Provincial Executive Committee of that province. The program involves the construction of about 1300 miles of provincial roads at a cost of $3,500,000. The roads will cost about $3000 a mile. Transvaal authorities anticipate that the road-building program will be completed in five years.

* * *

Aid for Mine Owners—The Government of South Africa is taking steps to improve the position of the small mine owner in that country. The sum of $200,000 has been appropriated to be used for this purpose. This relatively small appropriation should enable the authorities to form an adequate idea as to the requirements of the country districts in the matter of assistance to mining and also be useful as a guide in making provision for future years. Steps are to be initiated where possible to relieve the burden of small mines in such matters as railway rates, road transportation and indirect charges. Taxation as applicable to small mines will also be brought under review.

Japanese Cloth Competition Being Studied by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Close consideration is being given by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the question of exports from Lancashire of what are termed "hybrid" cotton piece goods—so-called because the gray cloth is of foreign manufacture and only the finishing processes are executed in this country.

Piece goods of wholly British manufacture are replaced by this "hybrid" cloth, it is claimed, and it is suggested that further efforts should be made to gain wider recognition for and acceptance of wholly British articles.

Japan is held to be the origin of a large quantity of these "hybrid" goods and it is noted that the imports of cotton piece goods from Japan have increased tremendously in volume. They totalled 3,900,000 square yards during the first quarter of 1936. In the second quarter they jumped to 5,443,000 square yards, and by the end of September, Japan had imported into Great Britain nearly 14,500,000 square yards of gray cloth.

Information is in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce here that more than 90 per cent of these piece goods are entered under security for subsequent re-export; in some quarters it is claimed that the goods ultimately secure a market in South America.

Gray cloth imports from Japan only reached 120,000 yards in 1933, rising to 850,000 yards in 1934. The following year, however, imports of these goods swelled to 8,060,000 yards.

The problem is being deeply probed by a special committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and it aims at bringing about wider recognition and acceptance of the "spun, woven, and finished in Britain" formula. This means that only those piece goods in the making of which the spinning, weaving, and finishing processes have been carried out in Great Britain will be certified as being entitled to take advantage of tariff, quota, and other conditions specially favorable to British trade.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the five-day week ended Jan. 7, totaled 177, against 173 in the previous five-day week and 262 in the full week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Court Dismisses Associated Gas Bankruptcy Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, acting with the consent of all parties, ended two years and seven months of bitter litigation by dismissing proceedings to reorganize the Associated Gas and Electric Company under Section 77-b of the National Bankruptcy Act.

A report by accounts indicating that the $700,000,000 holding company was substantially improved resulted in the dismissal.

In dismissing petitions filed in both the Southern and Northern Districts of New York, Judge Mack made it clear that he was not authorizing anything that would be in violation of the Public Utility Act.

On that score, C. M. Travis, counsel for the company, told the court that, whatever might be the fate of Section 11 of the act (the so-called death-sentence clause) in the test of its constitutionality, "it is the sincere purpose of the Associated Gas and Electric Company to use every effort to accomplish its purpose voluntarily through simplification of structure and integration of physical properties."

That section of the act empowers the Securities and Exchange Commission to eliminate superfluous holding companies engaged in interstate commerce with a view to simplifying utility systems. In the Electric Bond and Share case, Judge Mack already has under advisement the issue of constitutionality.

Jack Lewis Kraus 2d, appearing for the petitioning creditors, consented to the dismissal motion relating to proceedings in the Southern District, and moved for dismissal of proceedings in the Northern District.

The court was informed that a report of the accountants filed on Dec 20 last indicated that the company's net earnings and that of its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis for the year ended on Sept. 30 was $6,524,889 in excess of annual fixed-interest charges.

Judge Mack twice called for objections to the dismissal on the part of any one, but no one spoke up. He then discussed the stipulation, pointing out that it had neither received his approval nor disapproval, and that he did not consider it his duty or right to pass upon its merits.

Chicago Business Declines Somewhat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A crimp was put into Chicago's business last week by poor weather and indirect results of the automobile strike, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Several local foundries had to halt operations for automobile customers, although production for other lines of industry continues unabated.

The best news of the week came from the big trade conventions held in the city, buying by the visiting furniture, floor covering, lamp and shoe dealers going far past the figures of recent years.

Record-Breaking Year
for
Wamsutta Mills
Send for our report
Hodgdon & Company
10 Post Office Sq. Boston
HUBbard 3510-1-2-3

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON, 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK, 61 Wall Street
RALPH LOWELL, *Resident Partner*

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 53c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Six-room, one-story frame bungalow (elec.), five acres, small orchard, barn; on paved highway, 1¼ miles from Hartselle, Ala., and 10 miles from Decatur; price $3600. W. O. Remington, 2373 N. Newland Ave., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

If you agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c to postage. American Mills, Dept. L-13, Indianapolis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT engineer, college graduate, 20 years' experience, electrical, mechanical, structural and industrial, seeks position along above lines, or where executive ability is required. H. R. JOHNSTON, 132 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, O.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 104 E. North Ave.—Desirable 2nd floor, 3 rooms, tile bath, automatic heat and hot water; $40.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Choice apartments, electrically equipped, air conditioned; Beautyrest mattresses. Owner, 321 S. E. 8th Ave.

298 MARLBORO STREET

A unique apartment. Has a living-room, den, dining-room, three bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. A duplex on the 3rd and 4th floors. Elevator. $115 a month.
DOUGLASS and HUNNEMAN
5 Arlington St., Boston COM. 4430

MIAMI, FLA. — Baxter's lovely new apartments; near bay; Frigidaires; quiet; weekly, monthly; everything furnished; or season. 921 N. E. 86th St.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94th, 69 W.—Spacious living room, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (118th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C., Un. 4-5242.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT
27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS CAP. 3632-33

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

FARMER and handyman, to take care of stock, chickens, dogs, etc., and do general work around farm within 50 miles from New York City; salary $75 per month, with house and farm provisions included; married or single; must be Christian Scientist. Please write, giving age, experience and other particulars to Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

INSURANCE

Annuities—Monthly Income—Insurance
Information gladly given, write or phone
A. SIMON, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. LA. 4-4300

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FULL or part load wanted, N. J., N. Y. C., vicinity, or en route, Jan. 15 or 16. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Centre, Boston, Mass.
Tel. TALBOT 2400

Natchee, Apache, Retains Title As Hillbilly Fiddler

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12 (AP)—Natchee, "three-quarters" Apache Indian from San Carlos, Ariz., carved another notch on his fiddle bow today. The 23-year-old Indian held for the seventh time the championship of the national hillbilly fiddling contest sponsored here by the National Fiddlers Association.

Dressed in native costume, the Apache not only caught the fancy of the yelling crowd which gathered for the finals last night, but his skillful bowing and torrid hillbilly interpretations retained for him a title which he declares has been his meal ticket. Natchee says he has lived off contest earnings since he first won the award at the age of 16.

His closest competitors last night were "Curley" Fox of Louisville, Ky., and Wade Ray, St. Louis, who placed second and third respectively.

In the band contest Pappy Cheshire's "Barnyard Follies" from St. Louis carried off national honors, with "Natchee's Indians" from Arizona second and the "Curley Fox Band" of Louisville third.

Frankie Frajcir of St. Louis won the accordion playing contest. Genevieve Kuna of Cincinnati, Ohio, was second and Johnny Giocona, Cincinnati, third.

Six contestants squared off in the yodelers' event and after spirited competition the first prize went to "Skeets" Yaney, a member of Cheshire's troupe who previously had been announced as "midwestern champion."

Applause of the audience, recorded on an electric "applause meter," counted for 50 per cent in the contests. Decisions of five St. Louis judges determined the other 50 per cent.

Coventry Busy on Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, Eng.—Unemployed in Coventry, automobile manufacturing town of the Midlands, form less than 4 per cent of the insured population.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, well furnished, centrally located, full or part time. Phone Murray Hill 2-2221.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Large, comfortable home available to paying guest for rest or permanent residence; elderly people accepted and appreciated. MRS. CODAIRE, 85 Walnut.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Boro Hall, 48 Livingston Street—Large comfortable, well-heated front room, bath on floor; all subways. Phone Cumberland 6-2145.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Attractive room; share delightful home; reasonable; family 2 adults. Tel. Navarre 8-9062 before 10 A. M. and evenings.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 42 Independence Ave. S. W., Apt. 301, facing Capitol—Attractive front room, suitable for two. MET. 3482.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 31, desires to join company as junior salesman; wishes to learn business thoroughly; will go anywhere. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref: will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEILA CANNES teacher of piano; coach, accompanist for operas, songs, radio; reasonable Studio 602 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Ph. Cl 7-4594.

MADELIENE DELIGHT BROOKS, Soprano, radio and club work; teacher of singing. 55 Harland Road, Waltham, Mass. Phones: Middlesex 2060 and Waltham 2483-R.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private classes. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-8600, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

VIOLIN and PIANO INSTRUCTION by experienced teacher at your home. Phone Independence 3-7352, Flushing, New York.

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All Branches of Beauty Craft
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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH CRESCENT ROAD **COURTREES**
Guest house overlooking gardens, tennis courts, near reading room; from 2 gns. Phone 6087.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **CRAIGLEITH**
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST **YENTON**
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS P. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, S. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy, Modern, Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

NR. BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON Clarence 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT WALSH Tel. 364611

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 guineas Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4080. 6152

EASTBOURNE, overlooking Devonshire Park—Private Hotel facing south, close sea and church; h. and c. water, gas or electric fires in bedrooms; vegetarian diet if desired. BRADSHAW, 10, Blackwater Road. Tel. 1111.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate Telephone 797

HARROGATE, The Claremont—First class private hotel, 1 min. Christian Science church, garage near. A. A. and R. A. C.; moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 223311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3816. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world—the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
A Christian Science church near by
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5 FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W.—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 4b/-. Resident proprietors.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient shopping centre; hot and cold, and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day. 10/6; residents 3½ gns Write for tariff.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 36/-. Reduction for doubles

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W.2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive. Near to Christian Science church.

LONDON, W. 2—Dinard House, 83, Princes Square, Bayswater 0096—Central heating, gas fires; H. and C. water in all rooms; bed, breakfast and bath from 25/- weekly; 5/- nightly; other meals optional.
Tel. Liv. 3262, London. Near Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable.
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms. Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

REST Comfort, Peace, in beautiful country mansion; every opportunity for quiet study; log fires, central heating, public rooms; special winter terms 2½ to 3 guineas. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

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SOUTHPORT—DUNVOWAN PRIVATE HOTEL, 47, PROMENADE—CLOSE TO PIER AND FLORAL HALL; HOT AND COLD WATER AND ELECTRIC FIRES IN BEDROOMS; GARAGE ONE MINUTE; FROM 9/- PER DAY. TEL. 2737.

SURREY HILLS
COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL
A very happy winter retreat; warm and comfy; excellent table; gas fires; moderate terms. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

TORQUAY
ABBEY COURT HOTEL
Lime Avenue
Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

WORTHING—Comfortable board residence; 1 minute sea; central; secluded garden; telephone; food good; personal supervision. HARTLEY "Rudham." Rowlands Road

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NICE—Hotel Pension Mermonts, 7 Boulevard Fr. Grosso, modern comforts, excellent cooking, full pension from Frs. 35.-

SWITZERLAND

BOS-CHA b/GUARDA ENGADIN
PENSION CRAISTA
Good skiing grounds, skating rink, sunniest position. Rate Fr. 7.50 a day

European Local Classified

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LADY (with car) seeks another to share—flat or rooms. Box M-1012—BCM/CSM, London.

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FOR SALE
ONE ONLY:
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, £455
Two minutes station. Good investment. Apply Z. & W. WADE, Whaley Bridge

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BIRKENHEAD

Tel.: 353 B'head
CHAS. STEPHENS
UNDERTAKER
Head Office: 44 Conway Street
Also in Liverpool
Cars available for "Weddings" and "Trips"

ROBB BROS. LTD.
The Birkenhead Drapers
WINTER SALE
From January 8th
Hundreds of Bargains in All Departments

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PLANE TREE CAFE
LIMITED
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
Restaurant and Tea Lounge
The Cafe with Character and Charm
R. A. C. appointed.
TELEPHONE 314

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Chatterions Stockport DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS LOWER HILLGATE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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CARLISLE

BURN BINNINGS COAL
HEAD OFFICE
52 English Street, Carlisle
Depots at Penrith, Keswick, Lazonby, etc. Stocks of all kinds of fuel.

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CARLISLE
Fruiterers and Confectioners
Fresh Supplies of Fruit and Vegetables always obtainable. Floral designs, etc., made to order.

Harrisons (Motor Engineers) Ltd.
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ROVER & AUSTIN AGENTS
Tel. 777. Open Day and Night.
'Grams. "Motors"

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DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
AGENTS FOR
"K," "LOTUS" and "DELTA"
PERSONAL ATTENTION
Telephone 1127 91 ST. PETER'S ST.
For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277
The Right Garment for Every Occasion
STREET WEAR
Suits Gowns Coats
Colonial Outfits and Trousseaux a Special Feature
Queen Street Corner Phone 2178

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

Better Print at
ROBERT KELLY LTD.
THE PRINTERS
GATESHEAD CO. DURHAM

WIRELESS
PHILCO, FERRANTI, EKCO, etc.
All wave sets. Accumulators correctly charged
A. F. HANSON
2 and 4, Brinkburn Ave. Tel. 71876
(Our Grocery and Provision Department still maintained)

Estelle
PERMANENT WAVING Tel. 72063
Eugene, Kerka, Superma. (Machineless)
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Efficient service by staff experienced in all branches
78, COATSWORTH ROAD, GATESHEAD.
Proprietress M. Norcliffe.

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
Everything in Ladies' Wear
441, Durham Road, Low Fell
Tel. 76993

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY, SERVICE, PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROTHERS
for Handsome Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats
We stock JAEGER Knitting Wools
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BOLTON

John Read BOOKSELLER
11 NEWPORT STREET

BOLTON SAVINGS BANK
Head Office Hotel St.
2½% Interest and Government Security

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FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE
TELEPHONE 1025
JOHN F. RYLEY, R.P.C.
Practical Plumber, etc.
134, Newport Street Bolton

BURNLEY

JOHN HOLDEN
JOINER, UNDERTAKER and HOUSE FURNISHER
See Our Showrooms
2 Boundary St. 87 and 91a Brennand St.
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LANCASHIRE

BURNLEY
(Continued)

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church St., Accrington

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PURCHASE ALL
Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

W. LITHERLAND & CO.
Limited
23-25 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL
Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in
GLASS and CHINA
Copeland Spode, Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, etc.

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58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

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PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street Tel.: Bank 4597

DOROTHY SHEPPARD
GOWNS—COATS
SPORTS WEAR
21 Dale Street, Rigby's Bldgs.
(1st Floor)
Tel.: Bank 911

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

W. T. AKED & Co., Ltd.
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 441
Car Agents
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, HUMBER, VAUXHALL, AUSTIN, etc.
Good Garage Accommodation

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. Edwards & Son Ltd.
61 DEANSGATE
Manchester Agents
Church's Arch-moulded
—SHOES—

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction.
78 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn. Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

OLDHAM

J.A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

JACK BUTTERWORTH
TARPAVING CONTRACTOR
Roads, Drives, Paths, Church and School Yards, Crazy Paving Work.
TENNIS COURTS
Asphaltic Redrok, Greenrok Shale, etc.
Estimates Free. Experienced Men.
Late Wm. Shepherd & Sons
61, HEIGHTS LANE, ROCHDALE
PHONE 3368

J. W. DUTTON
INSURANCE BROKER
16 DRAKE STREET, ROCHDALE
Endowment. Fire, Motor, etc.

EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Specialist in Ladies' Tailored and Sportswear
Made on the Premises
GOOD QUALITY FURS
67 Drake Street Tel. 2514

LANCASHIRE

ROCHDALE
(Continued)

S. SMITH AND SONS
65 DRAKE ST ROCHDALE
TEL. 4064

SOUTHPORT

A New Year Event
BROADBENTS
WINTER SALE
Bargains in All Departments

BURSTON & NIXSON, Ltd.
Family Grocery Stores
41 LONDON STREET
We Stock Lushus Jellies
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

RUTLAND
29 BLACKETT STREET
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists

SEYMOUR BREWIS
27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
for
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture, Fireplaces, Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Bathroom Fittings, etc.
REMOVAL ESTIMATES PHONE 61070

Enid
3, LOVAINE ROW
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
Gowns, Sportswear
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
H. M. & E. COMMON
44 West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers
SERVICE and SATISFACTION Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD
Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
61 Boar Lane LEEDS

FIREPLACES and COOKING RANGES
You are bound to save money at Taylor & Parsons and you'll have a far better selection to choose from too.
Complete Fireplaces from £5 to £50.
ALL-TILED FIREPLACES from £7-0-0
All leading types and makes of ranges in stock at lowest possible prices.
We will take your present Range in Part Exchange and quote the highest allowances . . Deferred Payments if desired.
We can also supply through your builder
TAYLOR & PARSONS LIMITED
Bond St and Aldermanbury (off Tyrrel St.)
Open every Saturday until 8 P. M.

WOODS PIANOS OF QUALITY
Radio :: Records
Music :: Tuning
9 New Ivegate, and 28 Sunbridge Road
Telephone 7492-3

Bradford's Leading Drapers
Our "GREAT TRIUMPH SALE" has commenced. Here is a splendid opportunity to save money. Everything in the store is genuinely reduced. You are invited to walk round every department without any obligation.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.

H. R. JACKSON
Cor. of Bridge St. and Tyrrel St., also at 78 Westgate

CHINA and GLASS SPECIALISTS
Tel. 7459

HALIFAX

Coal! Coal! Coal!
Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
OFFICE: 245 KING CROSS
DEPOT: 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION
TEL.: 61028 HALIFAX

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

YORKSHIRE

HARROGATE
(Continued)

GEO. KELSEY

Agent for
Wedgwood, Spode, "Stuart" Crystal, Lalique, etc.
37, JAMES STREET
TEL. 2392

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily.
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The Grocers
H. ROBINSON & SON
Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd., Marsh.

OLDFIELD & STUDDARD
Furnishing Experts
Also Specialists in Loose Covers
CARPETS — CURTAINS
Est 1852 Tel. 704 18 Kirkgate

Harry Blackburn TEL. 158 ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
PRESENTATION BOUQUETS a SPECIALITY
GRAMS "BOUQUETS, HUDD"

LEEDS

THE ELECTRICITY SHOP
for electric fires, vacuum cleaners, lamp fittings, domestic appliances, refrigerators, etc. Regd. electrical contractors for private houses, churches, factories . . . etc.
Bailey's tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds
Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds

Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS* MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

	£	S	D
10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	9
10 cwts. Selected Nuts	1	0	0
10 cwts. Best House	19		3
10 cwts. Best Nuts	18		3
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts	16		2
10 cwts. Cobbles	15		11

Delivered in Bags. C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Professional and Commercial Printing of Quality
Peel's Printing Press
38 Dock Street, Leeds, 10
PHONE 25377
Church Printing a Speciality

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Sharrow 51682 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for well-known brands *including*
PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, Etc.
Marian Cooper
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
PINSTONE STREET Tel. 25826
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

OXCROFT
Britains Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23125

J. McShaw & SON
The Confectioners at Hunter's Bar and Branches

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

TELEPHONE 20130
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

WAKEFIELD

J. H. KILBURN
For Beef, Pork and Lamb. Cooked Meats, Pies, Sausages.
Cakes and Pastries
Highest Quality
TRY US AND BE SATISFIED
52 Kirkgate and 43 Westgate

You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

Miss Harvey Westwood
REGISTERED
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Trimming, Setting and Marcel Waving
2, OAKLEIGH AVENUE
DEWSBURY ROAD (NEAR BUS STOP)

YORK

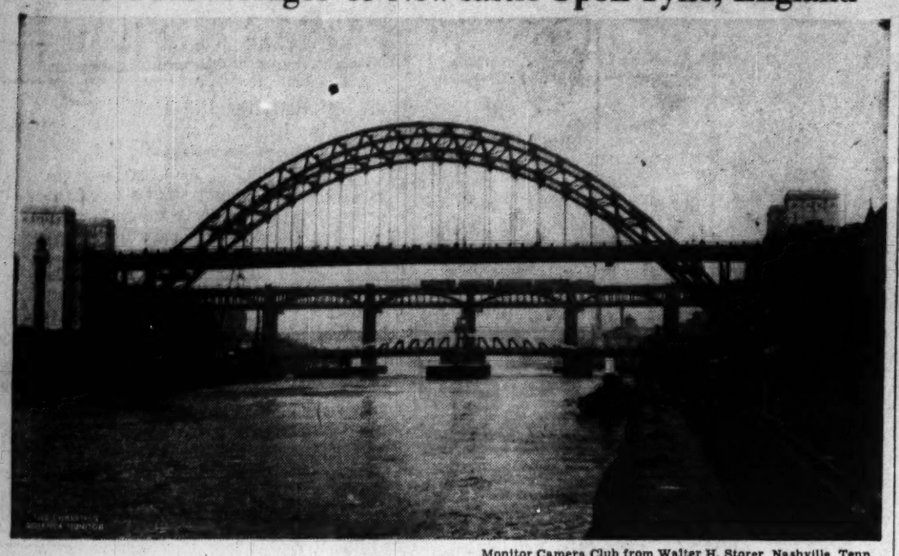
CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

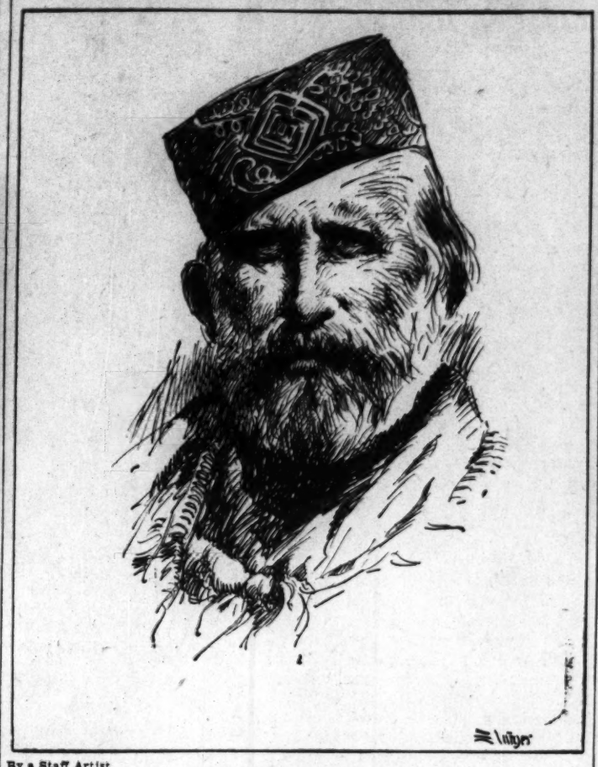
The Four Bridges of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England



Monitor Camera Club from Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

The Fourth Is Barely Discernible in the Background

Lines About Leaders—52



By a Staff Artist

Giuseppe Garibaldi

(1807-1882)

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI was the liberator of Italy.
Mazzini had written a plan of unification for his country.
Garibaldi turned the vision of the great man into a fact.
His father was the owner of a little trading vessel at Nice.
His mother, a God-fearing woman, wished him to be a priest.
But the boy loved the sea, and he decided to become a sailor.
At 18, he was fighting pirates off the Mediterranean waters.
In his spare time, he would study the history of the world.
He read that the American colonists had won their independence.
Italy was split up into little states governed by tyrants.
Could his country not also become a free, united republic?

* * *

HAUNTED by his idea, Garibaldi tried to foment a rising.
With his red shirt, he became the target of the gunners.
A shot struck him in a way considered fatal by surgery.
"What word do you wish to send home?" asked the doctor of him.
"Tell my mother that I shall live to be 76," he answered.
The story spread among adversaries that he could not be slain.
Then the state put a price upon the head of a dreaded leader.
One day a house where he stayed was surrounded by soldiers.
Awakened by the noise, Garibaldi suddenly flung the door open.
At the sight of the red shirt the men fled in every direction.

* * *

FINALLY, condemned to death, he escaped to South America.
And there he plunged at once into the struggle for liberty.
He fought on the sea and became the commander of a fleet.
He fought on the land and ended as general of an army.
In 1846, he formed a legion which won Uruguay's freedom.
A chance to help Italy came in 1848, the year of revolutions.
So Garibaldi hastened back and threw himself into the fight.
But in 1850 he was once more a fugitive sailing for America.
Now he owned a candle manufactory in the heart of New York.
He soon possessed enough funds to retire tranquilly in Italy.
He purchased the island of Caprera and built a house there.

* * *

ONE day he was following the plow on his land by the coast.
A messenger came saying that enemies had invaded Sardinia.
Austria wanted that island, so she had sent an army to seize it.
Garibaldi lost no time; he gathered volunteers on the spot.
And in one year he liberated territories as far as the Tyrol.
It then happened that Gladstone passed the south of Italy.
He heard that the king of Naples had arrested liberal leaders.
The Englishman addressed an appeal to the civilized world.
Garibaldi felt supported; the hour of his cause had come.
His amazing soldiers swept through Sicily like a whirlwind.
They reached the mainland and sped on, pursued by huge forces.

* * *

THE triumphal march culminated in the capture of Naples.
In 1860, Garibaldi was the sole master of the fleet and the army.
With one accord, the citizens of Italy offered him the throne.
But, thinking he knew nothing of civil government, he refused it.
He handed the power to Victor Emmanuel, the King of Sardinia.
And he quietly returned to farming on his happy little island.

* * *

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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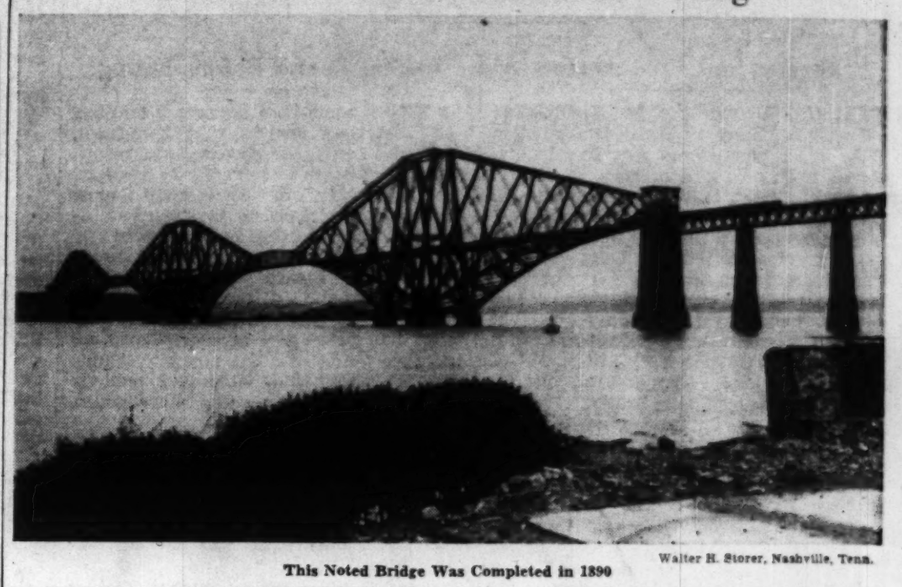
Scotland's Famous Firth of Forth Bridge



This Noted Bridge Was Completed in 1890

Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 47 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 31

A Twice-Told Deliverance

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

The dramatic monologue is a favorite with the Hebrew Psalmists, and in its finest form it is usually associated with the time of Solomon. It differs from narrative in that the story is not told, but presented as in a drama. An opening condition of ruin is converted by the plot into good, or vice versa.

Although the Hebrew people never produced actual drama in this ancient period, the Hebrew poets and prophets frequently expressed their ability to handle dramatic situations in their songs; and in these songs we have the essence of real drama. This is particularly evident when they are presenting the knowledge and understanding of divine protection.

This dramatic song, unlike Psalm 3, is a twice-told tale of deliverance from trouble. Like a pendulum, the thought sways back and forth. First there is a sure trust in the Lord in the midst of trouble. This is expressed in the beautiful imagery of the rock, the house of defense, the fortress and the net. It culminates in the climax:

Thou hast set my feet in a large room.

As the pendulum swings backward, there is a device employed to quicken the pace of the drama. There is a change of rhythm in Verse 9. With swifter movement, a more intensified trouble is pictured, accompanied by a plea for mercy. The pendulum sways between the two difficulties: internal physical wasting and external foes.

With a burst of relief, the Psalmist returns to his original rhythm (19), and in a triumphant, culminating expression of praise for the goodness and protection which has been wrought for him, he sings his final joy and trust.

In expressing this great joy in protection, the singer uses the familiar ancient figure, "in the secret of thy presence." Again he is kept "secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues." He recognizes that it was in his haste that he questioned the omnipotence and loving-kindness of God, and now, at last, experience has taught him to

Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart,
All ye that hope in the Lord.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Domestic Science Game

Boys, pencil in hand, line up facing the girls, each of whom holds a card. At the starting signal, each man writes down on his partner's card all the household articles he can think of beginning with the letter A. After one minute the whistle is blown, and each man moves to the next girl and begins writing all the articles beginning with B. The game continues, the men moving to the next girl with the next letter. The girl with the longest list is the winner.

The girls may use the same method, except that they will write down farm implements instead of household articles.—Mrs. Mary N. Atkinson, Neb.

Children's Corner

The Mouse Who Would Be White

"I think white mice are beautiful," said Milly Mouse who was gray to Melly Mouse who was also gray. And thereby hangs a tale.

They were sitting, those two mice, on Miss Tucket's bureau. They were bold. In fact Melly had gnawed a hole in Miss Tucket's powder box.

"If you think white mice are so beautiful," he said, "why don't you play with white mice?" And hearing that Milly Mouse scurried away.

"It seems," said Melly, "I'm left quite alone." He sighed a great sigh in the direction of Miss Tucket's powder box and to his amazement a white cloud of powder blew over the bureau. "By my tail," cried Melly Mouse, "that is most strange."

The dark wood of the bureau was white now. Melly stared at it and while he stared at it he thought, "I'll cover myself with powder and then I will be a beautiful white mouse."

He ran to the powder box and crawling through the hole rolled over and over in the soft, fragrant powder. It made him sneeze and more white clouds blew over Miss Tucket's bureau.

When he came out of the box he ran to the mirror, which lay like a tiny pool in the center of Miss Tucket's bureau. "By my tail," he cried, "I am as white as the sheets on Miss Tucket's bed." And he was.

For a long time he stood admiring himself, turning this way and that, bowing and nodding. "I wonder," he said at last, "where Milly Mouse went to." And off he started on a search.

It was all of two minutes later when he found Milly sitting in Miss Tucket's pantry. She was nibbling a crumb.

Melly came toward her slowly, walking upright and wearing his tail as if it were a gorgeous train.

Milly Mouse looked up, her eyes popped wide open, her mouth too, her heart went pit-a-pat.

Melly Mouse bowed low before her. "I've come to play with you," he said in his nicest voice, "because you think white mice are beautiful."

Milly dropped the crumb she had been nibbling and drew herself up until the tips of her ears were higher than Melly's. She stared and there was a knowing look in her bright eyes. Melly thought she would never have done staring at him.

"Where are your pink eyes," she asked at last, "your pink eyes like rubies?"

Melly Mouse was confounded. He had forgot white mice have pink eyes and if he hadn't forgot he could never have changed his coal black eyes to pink rubies.

"And where are your pink paws," Milly went on with a ring in her voice. "Have you dipped them in ink?" Without a bit of warning she puffed out her cheeks until they were big as toy balloons and blew in Melly's face. Puff! Puff! Puff!

White clouds of powder rose all around them. When those clouds had blown away Melly Mouse was no longer white! He was in fact as gray as a November day. And

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Melly came toward her, walking upright

Milly Mouse was shaking with laughter.

"You thought to fool me," she chuckled, "and for half a minute you did."

She waved a paw at him, who was looking very silly. I've something to tell you, Melly," she said.

"Powder can't make
A white mouse of you.
A crow's a crow
If you paint him blue."

The Pun

IT IS a noble thing, *per se*—a sole digest of reflection; it is entire; it fills the mind; it is as perfect as a sonnet—better. It limps ashamed in the retinue of Humor—it knows it should have an establishment of its own.—*Charles Lamb.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: I agree with the suggestion of having a Monitor cryptogram "mail bag" correspondence club, made by an Oakland, Cal., reader.

Bible Arithmetic: 4 (fourth place) plus 9 (Nicodemus), minus 4 (born), times 5 (Peter), divided by 5 (bread), equals 9.

Letter Changing: Wind, wand, land, lane, lame, game, gale.

Fun With Antonyms: Graceful—awkward; inactive—busy; important—immaterial; explicit—ambiguous; abundant—limited; requisite—needless; precarious—stable; radical—conservative; restive—passive; taciturn—communicative.

In Lighter Vein

Oratorical Hints

If you would be a shining light,
And speak in public every night,
Permit us this advice to utter:
For goodness sake, speak up. Don't mutter.
—Charlie Leedy, Youngstown Vindicator.

Never wave your arms and shout,
Lest those present toss you out;
Never yell and never screech,
For noise never makes a speech.
—Ed Scanlan, Buffalo Evening News.

If given 15 minutes, make it 10,
If you'd be invited back again.
Do not smirk; do not frown;
Make it short—and then sit down!

—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig)

"Oh, this is easy! It's Mr. Smith!"

All Set

Brown: "I'll never ask another woman to marry me."

Smith: "Refused again?"

Brown: "No; accepted."—Pastime Scrapbook.

Thoughtful

Once in Queen Victoria's time a famous medical professor at Oxford was called away before his class hour, and left the following notice on the classroom door:

"I regret that class cannot be held today, inasmuch as I had the honor to be called to attend Her Majesty, the Queen."

A student wrote underneath: "God save the Queen."

Breathing Spell

It was once remarked to Mrs. Siddons, that applause was necessary to actors, as it gave them confidence.

"More," replied the great actress, "it gives us breath."

All the Earmarks

Father (admiring his recently born heir): "That fellow will be a great statesman one of these days."

Mother: "Oh, Charles dear, do you really think he will?"

"Sure of it. Look how easily he wriggles out of everything."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Quotation for Today

THE reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.
—GEORGE ELIOT

Odds and Ends

Free Land

In an effort to stimulate agriculture Turkey is to distribute more than 40,000,000 acres of land free to Turkish laborers.

For Accuracy

Automobile speedometers are assembled by women because their hands seem to be swifter and more accurate than men's.

Light Years

A parsec, to the astronomer, is 3.26 light years, or 200,000 times the distance from the earth to the sun —about 20,000,000,000,000 miles.

And If There's No House?

Paris has a system of automobile parking which might well be adopted in other cities that have an overabundance of one-way streets. Instead of cars parking on one side of the street, the unusual plan calls for motorists to park in front of houses having even street numbers on even days of the month, and in front of odd numbers on odd days.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

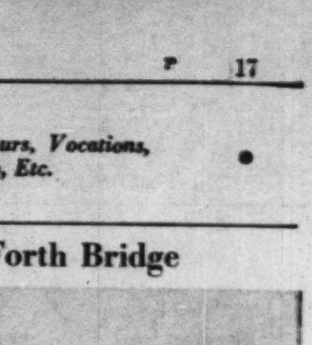
Using Spare Time

WHEN the proprietor of a one-man printing establishment in Los Angeles finds spare time on his hands, he uses up all the scrap paper in the shop, printing temperance leaflets and tracts of an inspirational nature.

These he distributes in bundles to a carefully selected list of persons and organizations. A cheerful, friendly letter, urging the distribution of the literature, accompanies each package.

This utilization of spare moments has resulted in many interesting contacts and has brought much new business into the shop.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Good Neighbors

(Vancouver Daily Province)

Vancouver, B. C.

When one of the churches of Victoria sent out an appeal for fruit and vegetables to send to a dried-out section of the prairie, they got a surprise. In fact, they got two. The first one was that even with apples lying on the ground and the fields red with ripe tomatoes, it is not easy to collect a carload. People are not mean, but they are forgetful. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and a need, not seen, can be set aside. Not everyone knows how to pack a crate of either. However, with an energetic secretary, notices in the papers and pulpits, the fruit and vegetables began to arrive.

The final day came for the packing, the car was on the siding, expert packers on hand to see that every apple and cauliflower would arrive in perfect shape. A little anxiety was felt as the hours went on. The smallest carload is 12 tons and that takes many crates.

In the middle of the afternoon a long truck backed up to the car door; the Chinese driver got down and presented Mr. Joseph Hope's compliments, and five tons of vegetables and fruit—everything from pears to parsnips—packed in crates, as symmetrical as honeycombs. Five tons! A gift of good will from a Chinese firm to the neighbors in Saskatchewan.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The suggestion of a cryptogram "mail bag" has brought many favorable responses, among them the following from a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader:

A BCDFF EAGI GIF HJCCFH-
GAKL KM IBNALC B *OKLAGKD
PDQRGKCDBO "OBAS TBC"
PKDDFHRKLUFLPF PSJT, OBUP
TQ BL *KBVSBLU, *PBS.,
DFBUFD.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number (numerical order) of the book of John in the New Testament ——— add the number of letters in the name of the Pharisee, a ruler of the Jews, who came to Jesus by night ———; subtract the number of letters in the word missing from the following verse: "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be . . . again" ———; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the apostle who spoke to the woman of Joppa saying, "Tabitha, arise" ———; divide by the number of letters in the word missing from the phrase: "man doth not live by . . . alone" ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Wintry weather has suggested the following change to a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader who shares it with others. Change WIND to GALE in 6 moves.

Fun With Antonyms

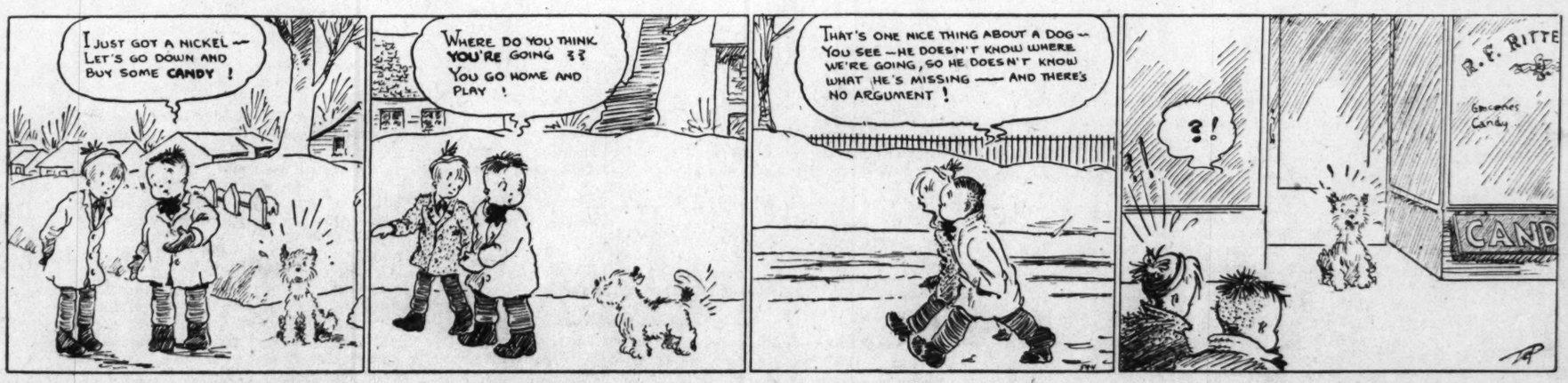
Following yesterday's synonyms we have another group of words with their antonyms. The first has been checked. Try the others:

1	graceful	conservative	
2	inactive	passive	
3	important	awkward	✓
4	explicit	communicative	
5	abundant	immaterial	
6	requisite	busy	
7	precarious	ambiguous	
8	radical	limited	
9	restive	needless	
10	taciturn	stable	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

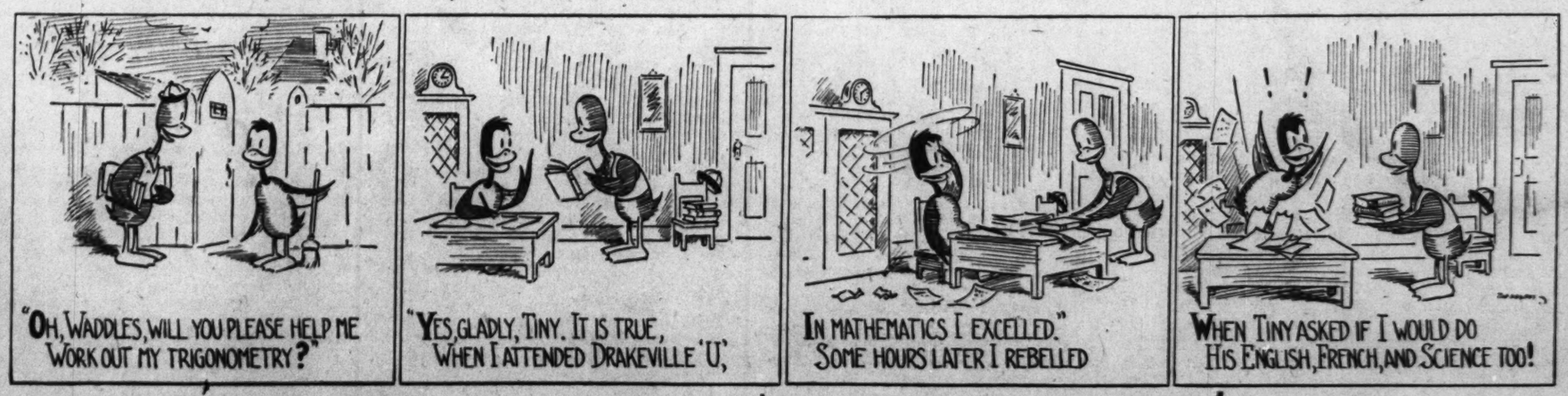
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Gets His C-A-N-D-Y*

By LE PELLEY


I JUST GOT A NICKEL — LET'S GO DOWN AND BUY SOME CANDY !
WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING ?? YOU GO HOME AND PLAY !
THAT'S ONE NICE THING ABOUT A DOG — YOU SEE — HE DOESN'T KNOW WHERE WE'RE GOING, SO HE DOESN'T KNOW WHAT HE'S MISSING — AND THERE'S NO ARGUMENT !
?!
B. F. RITTE
Becomes Candy
CAND

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Wants Too Much Assistance*

By THE HAGERS


"OH, WADDLES, WILL YOU PLEASE HELP ME WORK OUT MY TRIGONOMETRY?"
"YES, GLADLY, TINY. IT IS TRUE, WHEN I ATTENDED DRAKEVILLE 'U,'
IN MATHEMATICS I EXCELLED." SOME HOURS LATER I REBELLED
WHEN TINY ASKED IF I WOULD DO HIS ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND SCIENCE TOO!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Strikes and Governments

BUSINESS recovery in the United States is bringing with it a problem which has been of recurring importance to France also in the last several months: strikes. In the United States, as in France, government is showing more and more active interest in the settlement of disputes between labor and employers—disputes whose effects must be felt acutely by many thousands of people not a party to them. Therefore, the French Government's experiment with compulsory arbitration of strikes will be watched with more than ordinary interest in America as well as in France.

Both the possibilities for success and the difficulties likely to be encountered by the program for compulsory arbitration have had recent illustration.

When the French Government, moving before actual promulgation of the arbitration law had taken place, requested strikers and employers in northern France to accept arbitration immediately, the Maubeuge area responded. But at Lille both strikers and employers at first found a compromise which had been suggested by the Government to be unsatisfactory. Later, through the application of the arbitration method, the problem was solved.

At the same time other strikes were breaking out in Paris and neighboring communities. Demands for wage increases to meet an increasing cost of living were back of some of them. And on this question the Government has acquired a two-fold responsibility as a result of its policy of reflation. Having insisted on arbitrary wage increases for many workers at the outset of its career, it has not been able to avoid demands of employers for aid in keeping their heads above water. Here, again, the Government was able to bring about a settlement.

The Government has tried to keep a middle-of-the-road position against constant pressures from both sides. Up to now it has retained power because of continuing popular support and in spite of attacks from conservative elements—and in spite of embarrassments placed upon it, be it noted, by recurring strikes among the workers whose cause it favors but whose ideas of pace are too swift to be politically safe for Premier Blum's delicately poised program.

Last September, when a fresh wave of stay-in strikes sprinkled more water on an already dampened hope for success of the Blum Government, the labor unions farsightedly backed the Government against certain sections of labor whose behavior was imperiling the wider welfare of workers. Whatever injustices to labor may still exist, workers are wise in realizing that these cannot all be corrected overnight, and that to keep a government in power which has the interests of the workers manifestly at heart is wiser than to embarrass that government by peremptory demands.

Social and economic reform is a tightrope that the most expert leaders must walk sometimes hesitantly. Those who feel their leaders are moving in the right direction, no matter how slowly, may well exercise the utmost patience. Up to now, despite moves temporarily troublesome to the Blum Government, workers have shown an ability to comprehend this important fact. Each test has therefore left the Government stronger rather than weaker to cope with the broader questions of economic policy.

Relief—A Log With Two Ends

EVERYBODY in the United States, practically speaking, wishes a reduction in the relief load. Taxpayers do, naturally. Welfare workers doubtless share the satisfaction expressed by President Roosevelt that the number which still must be carried on the federal works program is 800,000 fewer than last March. Relief recipients, except for a few habitual and shameless spongers, would by all accounts prefer private jobs.

Mr. Roosevelt calls upon business and industry to absorb the remaining unemployed, and his present comments in this respect are moderate. But he quotes a passage from his message of last year which overstates the case: "Federal assistance which arose as a result of industrial disemployment can be terminated if industry itself removes the underlying conditions."

To imply that business alone bears the responsibility for reducing relief is to beg the question—as much so as to assume that government can settle the problem without assistance from industry.

Obviously the speed with which the Administration can scale down or liquidate WPA depends in large part on how rapidly the thousands of breadwinners on its rolls can find jobs elsewhere. But it is also true that the speed with which industry can pick up and afford employment depends in part on relief policy. It requires that taxes on business enterprise be kept as low as possible by economical administration and that an incentive for relief recipients to take private employment be always preserved by efficient case work to detect indolence.

The job of cutting relief is like that of two men moving a log. It's no use for either worker to demand that the other do all the lifting. So long as one end is on the ground the log drags and may be immovable. Nor is there any significant difference as to which end is the more important to lift. When both men lift together the job can be done.

Baking Comes Before Eating

AXIOMS sometimes become so familiar that they have to be broken down, documented, diagrammed and reconstructed in order to convince us again of their obvious truths. This is something of the service performed by the recent statement of the Brookings Institution in one of its periodic analyses of economic trends in the United States.

Essentially the statement is a reminder of the truism that you can consume only what has previously been produced, or in other words that the material standard of living can be improved only by producing *and distributing* more goods, not less.

This non-partisan research report ventures on what is likely to be its most controversial ground when it takes issue with "the mistaken theory" that standards of living can be raised by reduced working hours and asserts that maintenance of prevailing hours is "the only means of meeting the production requirements involved in restoring during the next few years the standards of living of the laboring masses and promoting the economic advancement of the nation as a whole."

But no charge of hide-bound conservatism can be successfully leveled at the Brookings studies in the large. For it was this institution which brought out the carefully calculated fact that America was working at only 80 per cent of its productive capacity in the boom year of 1929, remarked that "the consumptive requirements or wants of the people were far from satisfied during the period of our highest economic achievement," and reasoned that lower prices on finished goods would spread the benefits of greater buying power to the greatest number and stimulate both consumption and production.

Hence its opinion bears weight when it considers that the present ratio of prices and wage rates is generally favorable. The report argues against restriction of production in industry or agriculture, urges the reciprocal trade method of broadening markets which can make a policy of abundance practical for agriculture and warns against taking too much of the national output for costs of government.

These recommendations deserve much attention. For after all, in the long run a nation can consume only according to what it produces.

A European Coal Cartel?

THE proposal for a European coal cartel is not a new one, but it has hitherto been brought to nought by the measures taken by certain governments to give special advantages to their own producers.

The consequent disturbance of coal markets has been disastrous to many industrial regions, but to none more than to South Wales, where a once prosperous mining community has been brought to the verge of ruin, where trade and industry are stagnant, and scores of thousands of men are desperate from chronic unemployment.

While most of Britain has been reaping the benefits of recovery, South Wales remains the largest of the areas which persistently fail to breathe life again into their old industries. Something has been done by various expedients to start new industries; but a competent committee of industrialists, with Sir Robert Horne as chairman, has come to the conclusion that the only vital remedy is to restore the foreign coal trade. How to do this, when such countries as Russia and Germany are providing big subsidies for their exporters? Even Canada diverted annual orders of 250,000 to 500,000 tons of anthracite from South Wales to Russia because Russian subsidized coal can be bought below cost price.

A square deal in foreign markets is all that South Wales asks. If the exporting countries would come to an agreement to share the foreign markets between them, 50,000 unemployed Welsh miners would go back to work. Such an agreement could be negotiated between the industrialists of the exporting countries if the trade were governed by economic conditions alone. But it is not. The formation of a European cartel which would put competing countries on a basis of equality is impossible so long as governments step in with their subsidies.

Great Britain has always been reluctant to consider subsidies to industry. But state-aided foreign competition forced her to depart from her rule in the case of shipping; and she is now urged to do the same thing for exportable coal—but in this case not so much with a view to prolonged rivalry in subsidies as to winning over the competing countries to a more sensible view. Why pursue a costly and uneconomic method of forcing a way into foreign markets when agreement would produce more satisfactory results?

The threat of British subsidies, it is believed, would produce a coal cartel. A war of subsidies would not benefit Russia or Germany. What is desired—and surely it is the more sensible course—is to remove the artificial stimulants and let the leading European coal producers get together to divide the available markets equitably. The price of coal might become a little higher; but it would only be enough to enable miners to maintain mere decency in living.

Prize Winner

Book News of the Day

THE widely heralded All-Nations Prize Novel Competition, in which "Steps Going Down," by John T. McIntyre, was the unprepossessing American entry, has been won by Jolán Földes, Hungarian author of THE STREET OF THE FISHING CAT (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50). Greatly superior to the usual run of material submitted in literary sweepstakes, Miss Földes's novel is an entertaining story of truly international scope, which makes the award doubly appropriate. Economy of phrase, a sympathetic understanding of human nature and familiarity with a diversified background are Jolán Földes's most distinctive characteristics, all of which are displayed in her latest work.

The freshness of the material gives the book added interest. Miss Földes follows the fortunes of a group of expatriates who are uprooted by various cataclysms in their homelands after the war, and who settle in Paris for what they hope will be only a temporary sojourn until conditions at home enable them to return. In the hidden alley which is "la rue du Chat qui Pêche," we find a motley group of individuals whose lives typify the upheavals, economic, political and social, which have characterized post-war Europe. We see Bardichinov, a Russian capitalist; Liiv, a Polish socialist; a Spanish anarchist; a Greek refugee; an Italian cabinet minister; a Hungarian workman and his family. All of them, voluntary emigrants or involuntary exiles, examples of the mass of wanderers attracted to, but rarely absorbed by, the melting pot of Paris.

The chronicle of the Hungarian family is the unifying thread in this strange patchwork. Barabás and his wife, with their three children, are the nucleus of the heterogeneous group who have settled in the little street by the Seine. The two younger children, Klári and Jani, are gradually metamorphosed into Claire and Jean. With the adaptability of youth, they are able to accept Paris as their home, but their parents and Anna, through the years, cling to memories of Budapest and Mezotur.

Similarly, the other exiles, mature at the time of their rude transplanting, find it impossible to sink new roots. After fifteen years in the Street of the Fishing Cat, they are still homeless. In what is to them always an alien city, they cling to the friends and customs which remind them of home; they are in the city, but never of it.

This persistent attachment to a particular fatherland is not, however, a bar to a sympathetic accord between the nationalities. It is significant that this group lives in congeniality, and attains a measure of happiness. Their ideals, customs and languages may apparently prevent them from becoming a co-ordinated whole, but nevertheless they do enjoy a harmonious association. Their story has in this respect far-reaching implications which render it a stimulating commentary on the possibility of world amity.

M. W. S.

Next?

Every Prospect Pleases

OBER GURGL

AUSTRIA is shaped like a slipper, with its back touching Hungary and its toe, Switzerland. The very tip of the toe is a small province, Vorarlberg. Then comes Tyrol, which resembles a long, narrow manger, or a roof upside down. It is filled with grand mountains and narrow valleys.

The ridgepole of the inverted roof is the Inn river. From it arise on each side, as rafters, narrow parallel valleys, terminating in Alpine glaciers.

North of Tyrol is Germany. South is Italy, and they lie only thirty-five miles apart. The southern boundary passes along the crest of one of the chief ranges of the Alps and part of the northern border also follows a lofty mountain ridge. There is one peak up to which two aerial lines for tourists run. You may sit on a stone at the top of the height with your right foot in Germany and your left in Austria.

I am writing this in a very large hotel in a very small Tyrolean village called Ober Gurgl. According to its blurb, it's the highest "church village" in Europe. And its tall-steepled little church is very beautiful, as are the many others in Tyrol. Nothing harmonizes better with the Alps than slender steeples.

Ober Gurgl has a personality. That is characteristic of Tyrol. It is a distinctive land, made up of distinctive localities with distinctive histories. The costumes here are original, the place names unusual, the architecture fascinating. Austrian styles have become famous throughout the world, but it's Tyrol that gives Austria its styles. And its color. And its flair.

There is nothing commonplace about Tyrol. Take the last stretch of road, for example, to Ober Gurgl. It's a private highway ten miles long and belongs to the busman. The state sold him a monopoly over that road and it is just as narrow as his machine, which has six gears. Two cars could not possibly pass on it. In fact, a dog could hardly pass a car there.

Private cars can use this road if their owners pay the busman toll. In such a case they must go up after the bus and come down after it. This is a one-way street. And before the road proprietor sells a toll ticket, he carefully measures the car with a tape line from fender edge to fender edge. After which he solemnly says you make the trip at your own risk. There are several other roads like it in Tyrol—at the upper end of the valleys.

And the valleys, separated from one another by very high mountains, are almost as private as these roads. Not merely that they have names and histories dating from ancient times, but each is a little world unto itself. Some have dialects all their own.

Yet this isolated life is far from colorless. Just the contrary. Here life sparkles and scintillates. It is full of color and throbs with robust, exuberant energy. That's what mountains give to their children—vigor and ardor. The colder the mountains, the warmer the colors, the wilder the phantasy, the jauntier the bearing.

The cabinetmakers of Tyrol for centuries have made beautiful charts, chairs, cupboards and statues. Such furniture is rough, but it shouts of mountains, flowers, birds, piety, and romance.

Tyrol iron workers have turned hinges, locks, lanterns, keys and everything else they touch into objects of beauty. "Say it in iron" was a Tyrolese slogan, even before there were slogans. And the "meisters" here can say anything with iron.

The leather goods of Tyrolean "meisters" delight visitors from the end of the earth. Tyrolean hats and short breeches are worn by men and women in all the five continents. Tyrol close-bodiced, short-skirted *Dirndels* make most other outing costumes for women look drab.

A Tyrolean home, inn, or mountain hut displays that same ardent exhilaration. They are brown houses with red, purple, orange flowers in the windows. They have spacious balconies, and enormous eaves. The gorgeousness of the flowers makes up for the meagerness of the fields.

Nothing is simple or plain in Tyrol. There's a gentian painted on your milk stool, your prosaic purse has a heart on it, your stove looks like a war monument, your key would serve as a medallion, the sign in front of your butcher shop might well adorn a palace, each cradle is a masterpiece of art. Whatever is worth making is worth making with a flourish.

You can go from one side of Tyrol to the other in about an hour, from one end to the other in three hours, but you must travel very fast to escape its lure and if you once stop you will be captured.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Congress and the Courts

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM no less a source than the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, speaking through its chairman, Emanuel Cellar, comes the somewhat defiant threat that unless the Supreme Court, through its justices, yields to the popular demand regarding economic questions, its powers will be curtailed. Bluntly and defiantly, Mr. Cellar is quoted as saying: "The Supreme Court must be made to follow the election returns."

By just what process or method is the demand to be enforced? Mr. Cellar makes this quite plain by emphatically declaring that "if the court again sends back our measures there will be but one course to follow—and Congress will follow it—pack the court." The process may appear simple. But as a matter of fact it is not so simple as it may seem. Congress, single handed, is about as ineffective in matters of actual accomplishment as one leg of a three-legged stool. It is able, without doubt, to initiate and enact any form of legislation. There its power ends. It may empower the Chief Executive to appoint additional members of the court, but it cannot compel him to do so, neither can it, except by arbitrary action, refuse to confirm those whom the President might choose to appoint.

There is, at present, no indication that President Roosevelt shares the impetuosity or the aggressiveness manifested by those who may sympathize with Chairman Cellar. Assured that he has gained and that he retains, as he apparently hopes to continue to do, the confidence of the American people, the President seems satisfied to yield to and share with the Supreme Court the duties and powers imposed and bestowed by constitutional grant. He, with others equally considerate, might wisely remind all zealous champions who would follow Mr. Cellar in his crusading exploits that the courts do not make or unmake the laws. This power still rests with the Congress and the President. Those possessing the right to enact laws possess, inherently, the power and authority to enforce them. The Supreme Court does not possess, neither does it claim or seek the power of enforcement. It exercises only the constitutional privilege of interpretation.

However viewed, or from whatever angle surveyed, can it be reasonably insisted that such interpretation must, or should, be influenced or determined, or dictated by the temper, the wisdom or the unwisdom of a conglomerate electorate swayed, actuated, or temporarily resentful because of economic distress? In recent years we have witnessed recurring attacks upon the courts. Even now there are rumblings of the aborted movement to arrogate to the legislative branch of government the power to re-enact measures once declared unconstitutional, and by a two thirds majority to give to them the power and force of law. It has never been shown that it would be wise or in conformity with our ideals of constitutional democracy to thus invest in the temporary representatives of the people an arbitrary power of veto which would reverse the decrees of established courts.

It may be discovered that the committee chairman, speaking over the air, was, after all, talking out of school. President Roosevelt, it may be presumed, realizes, as do all reasonable and thoughtful persons, the impossibility of predetermining the result of the operation of the judicial mind. If it were attempted, today, or next month, or next year, to choose a lawyer of standing or a judge of experience who would, in his official capacity as a member of the Supreme Court, prostitute his high position to the whim of Congress or to the desires of a Chief Executive, such choice could not be made with certainty. History has recorded chapters which prove conclusively that elevation to this high estate almost invariably purges those thus chosen of whatever prejudice and political bias they might have entertained.

Uninfluenced by the reaction of his auditors, the speaker before a microphone in the silence of a network studio may become enthused and over-emphatic. Mr. Cellar, perhaps, was encouraged by this besetting silence to say more than wisdom dictated. "One thing is certain," he said, "the President and Congress will not be worsted in this battle. Water never rises above its source. Congress is asking nothing beyond the wishes of the source of its power, the people." It may thoughtfully be inquired if, in the last analysis, the election returns are a true measure of the height, or depth, or power of that source? We do not undermine the foundations of government thus carelessly.

The Wide Horizon

Censuring the Censors

By Trevor Ross

MELBOURNE

CENSORSHIP never was a word that sounded well in democratic countries, and many Australians have been more than a little disturbed to discover within recent months that it has crept into the lexicon of everyday usage.

Until not so long ago there was a fond belief among Australians that they were entirely free from the pettifogging interferences of people who thought they knew what was best for everybody else. Necessary as it might be for any government to play the part of *pater familias* to a community and say "yea" and "nay" at appropriate times, Australia has always believed that no one would dare to write *Verboten* across things that really mattered.

But *Verboten* has been written in recent times, and it has not pleased the people to discover that, like little children, they have not been told why.

Unabashed restriction of the liberty of criticism is inherent in a government existing by force. But Europe's methods have always seemed so far from Australia, and so utterly inconsonant with her conception of government, that undisguised censorship has been regarded as both unnecessary and theatrical.

The discovery that the Minister for Customs exercised a secret book censorship was the first unpleasant joke. It has been found that Australians may not read what they like. No list of banned books will be made available by the Government, nor will it give reasons for refusing to allow a book to go into circulation. If the Minister thinks that a political theory is a little too strong for the people, that is the end of it. The irony of it is that all the books which the Government fears would pile up wickedness in a naughty world, sell freely and openly in England. Canberra is by no means convinced that "the heterodoxy of today becomes but the orthodoxy of tomorrow." What is, must be, and he who puts other opinions between the covers of a book can sell them elsewhere.

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It is not in the true nature of a democratic government to be jumpy about what others think, and the people's sense of fair play, more than anything else, seems to have been outraged. That, and the belief that Canberra is making a social and moral mountain out of a studious molehill, are behind the complaints against an unnecessary limitation of intelligent reading.

This unhealthy jumpiness has upset two states in a different way in recent weeks. A theatrical group in Sydney was about to present "Till the Day I Die" by the American playwright, Clifford Odets. It was told peremptorily by the New South Wales Government that it could do no such thing. It was true that some of the characters paraded in uniform and that some unkind things were said about a certain European dictatorship. In the theater these men in uniform were regarded merely as a symbol.

There was a storm, but the Government would not say who asked for the banning of the play. That came out in Melbourne when a second theater group was told it had better stop rehearsals. Chief Secretary Bailey confessed that the Consul General of the "offended" nation had approached the Prime Minister, who in turn had told the states what to do.

All that was regarded as a little pathetic. It had never been thought that anyone could be so touchy over something that really did not matter. Even if the gentlemen in uniform were a little critical, it was said, could there be anything heinous in mentioning a system of rule which had been commented on in millions of words all over the world?

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To say the least, it is unhealthy for a government to blink at the light of publicity. I was political lobbyist for a New Zealand newspaper when the Government there maintained an air of great secrecy during the stormy days of the depression, and I remember the haughty disinclination of the then Minister for Finance to be candid with the public.

The people themselves were touchy enough in those days, in all conscience, and it did the Government no good to give the impression that it knew best, and that it would tell the electors what it had done when it thought fit. The overwhelming defeat of the Government, at the election which followed soon after, proved conclusively that the country did not like hole-and-corner politics.

Australia has now been startled by a similar move by the Queensland Government. It has passed a law forbidding publication of information about any bill before it is presented to Parliament. Persons who refuse to disclose the sources of certain kinds of information are liable to jail. This makes the job of the lobbyist easier, but it stifles information to which electors are as much entitled as the politicians. Is it not, indeed, a real danger for a party caucus to frame laws and rush them through Parliament before the people have a chance to know what is going on?

These censorships and bans are the more irksome in such a country as Australia because there is not the least need for them. Elected parliaments should have nothing to fear in making every action known. Moreover, it is unwise to forget in a democracy that a government which does not take the people into its confidence and allow them to think for themselves, is helping to undermine the ideals upon which free government is founded.